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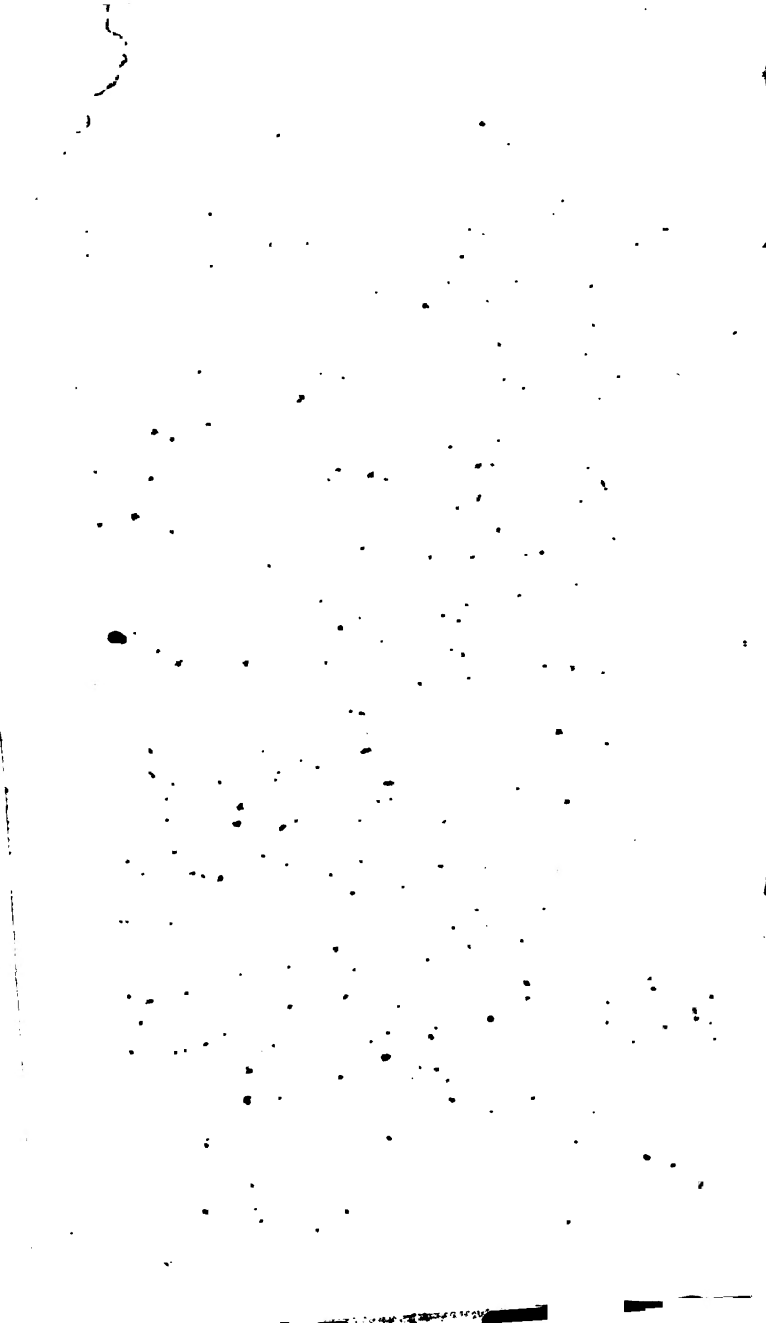
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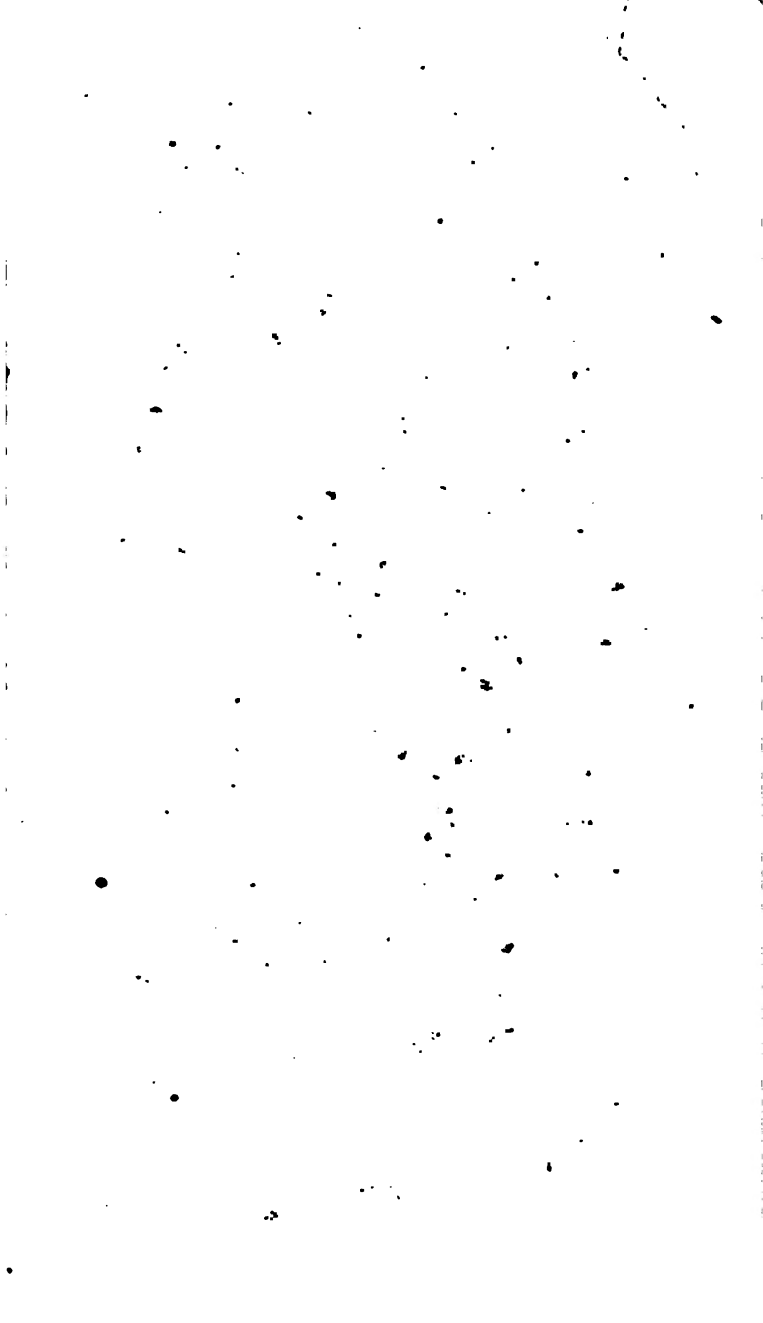


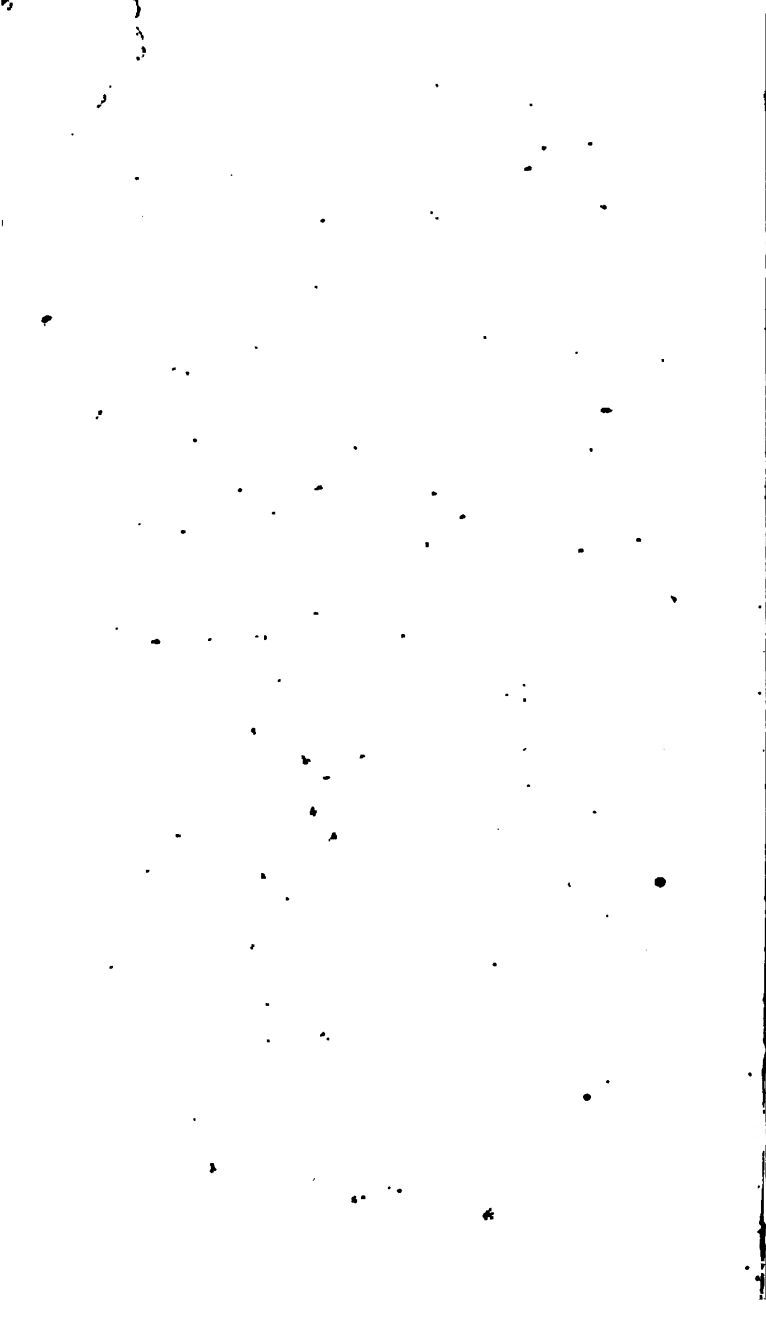
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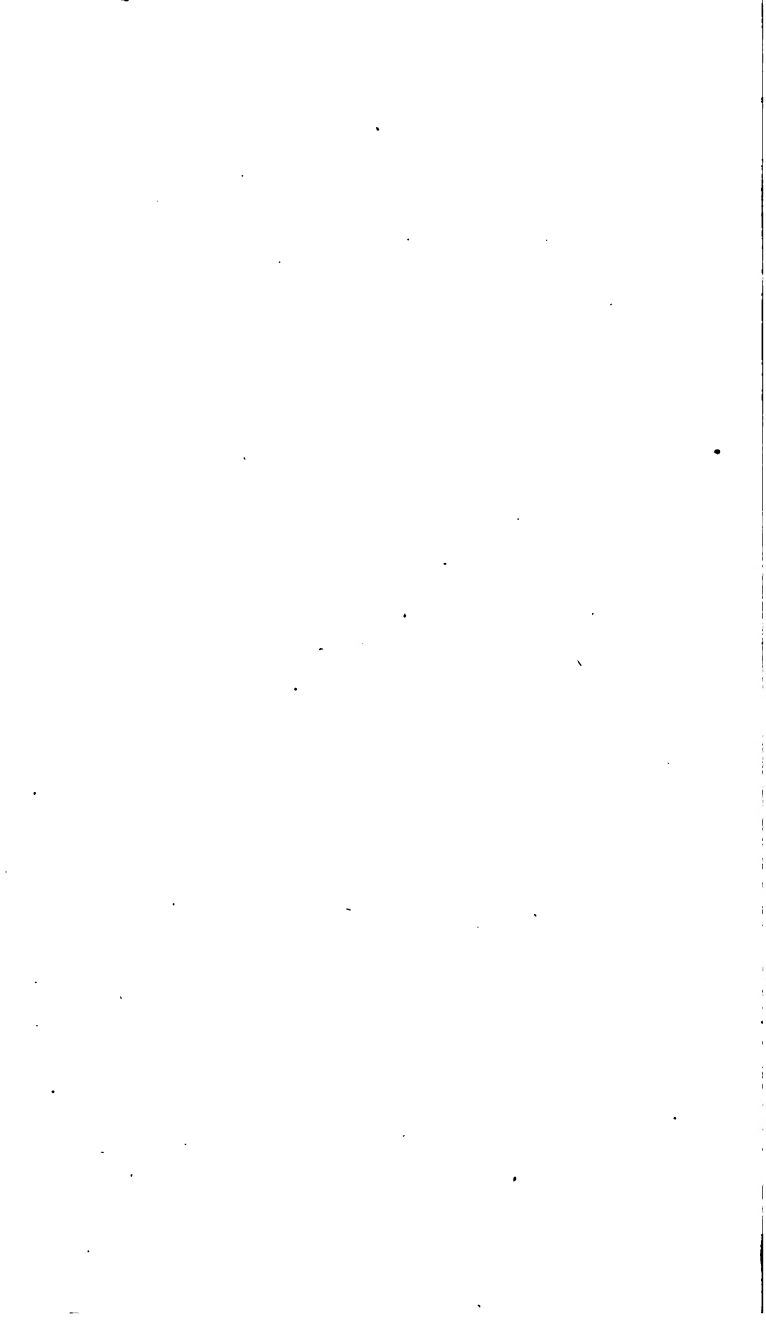
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INTRODUCTION
TO
GREEK PROSODY.
IN THREE PARTS.
• WITH AN
APPENDIX
ON THE
METRES OF HORACE.

ADAPTED TO THE USE OF BEGINNERS.

BY P. WILSON, LL. D.

Professor of the Greek and Latin Languages, &c.
in Columbia College.

Πηγοῖσι μέλοισι ἀδαπάνας τίρψα φρίνας. *Eur. Or. 1176.*

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(L.S.)

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CHARLES CLINTON,
Clerk of the District of New-York.

PREFACE.



THIS treatise is the result of necessity, not the offspring of choice. The candidates for the Freshman Class in Columbia College, were enjoined to render themselves masters of Greek Prosody, previous to admission. This regulation could not be complied with, unless the teachers were furnished with the means of preparation. To answer this purpose, the treatise was composed. The subject is encumbered with difficulties, which have never been clearly and fully elucidated: and the works which have been published with that view, were, most of them, inaccessible to the author. Hephæstion's treatise, which

is the most important of them all, could not be procured in this country: in England it was very scarce, until the publication of Gaisford, which has very lately appeared, and has not, it is believed, yet reached America. Clarke, Morell, and Seale, were the author's only guides. The first did not write professedly on the subject, and presents us only with a few general observations; the second is obscure, and full of typographical errors, at least in the edition quoted in this work; and the third treats the subject partially.

Most of the typographical errors, it is presumed, will be easily observed and corrected. The Printer, being unacquainted with the language, could not, with all his care, avoid committing errors.

The indulgence of the learned is solicited for errors, owing to the inadvertence of the author. These, though it

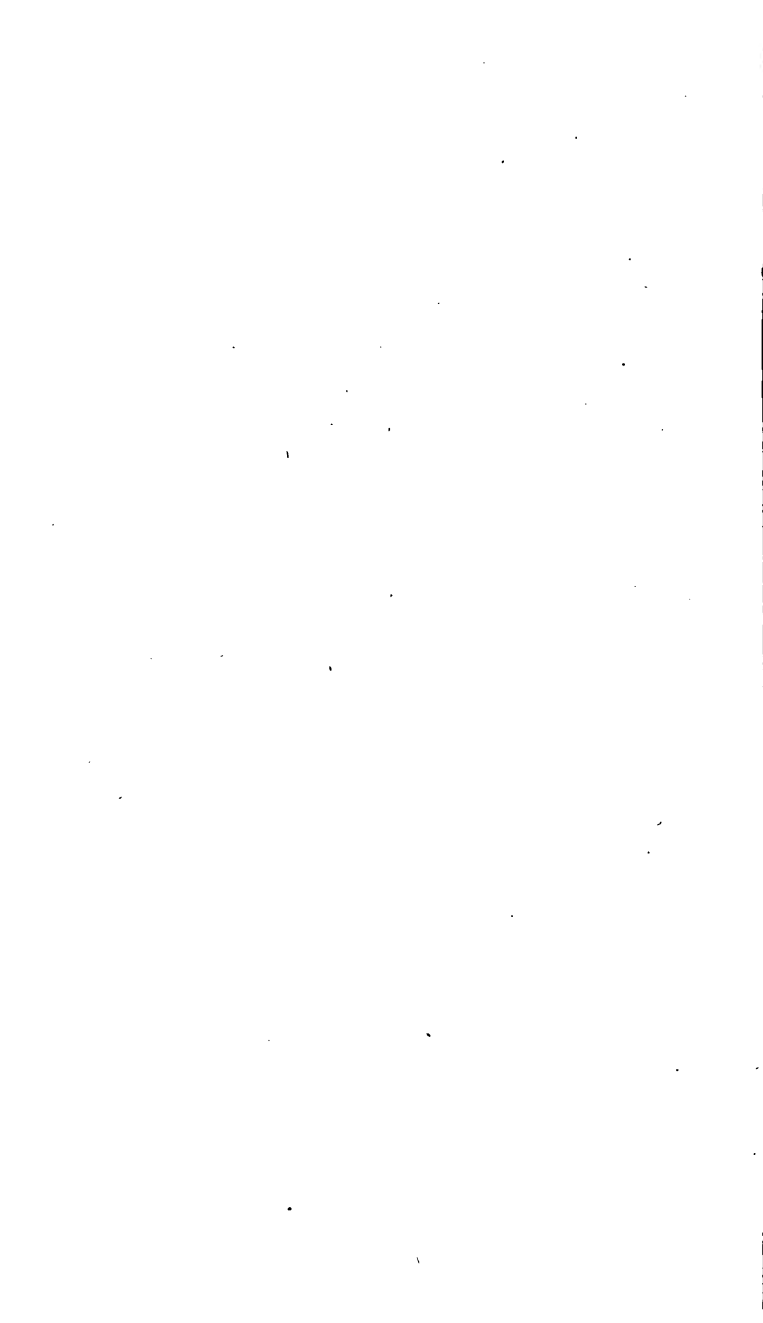
PREFACE.

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is hoped they are not numerous, will be carefully corrected, when noticed by himself, or pointed out by others, if ever a second edition issue from the press. Such other improvements as friendship may suggest, will be kindly received, and carefully attended to by the

AUTHOR.

New-York, July, 1811.



INTRODUCTION TO GREEK PROSODY.



PART I.

DEFINITIONS.

PROSODY is that part of grammar, which shows the proper accent and length of syllables, and right pronunciation of words.

The space occupied in uttering or pronouncing a syllable, is called its time.

In Greek, the vowels η and ω are naturally long, ε and ο short, α, ι, and υ are called doubtful; and are in some words always long, and in some always short, as *πᾶτηρ*, *κράτης*, *πολύς*, *ακτίς*, *πολύς*, *ορχύς*.

A vowel is said to be common, which in the same syllable may at pleasure be made either long or short, as *ανηρ*, *ισος*, *υδωρ*. Of the latter, in Greek there are very few.

Double consonants are such as may be, and sometimes are resolved into two single consonants; as, ζ, ξ, ψ.

The proper diphthongs are αι, αυ, ει, ου, οι, ευ.

The improper are α , η , ω , $\eta\nu$, $\nu\iota$, $\omega\nu$.

The mutable are $\alpha\iota$, $\alpha\nu$, $\omicron\iota$; and the immutable are $\epsilon\iota$, $\epsilon\nu$, $\omicron\nu$.

The consonants are divided into mutes and semivowels.

The mutes are divided into smooth, π , κ , τ ; middle, β , γ , δ ; and aspirated, ϕ , χ , θ .

The semivowels are the double letters, ζ , ξ , ψ ; the liquids, λ , μ , ν , ρ , and σ .

Of these letters are formed syllables; and of syllables, disposed in proper order, feet are formed.

A syllable is said to be long, which contains two times, or is equivalent to two short syllables; or takes up in pronunciation, as long time as is employed in pronouncing two short syllables: thus, η is equivalent to a double ϵ or $\epsilon\epsilon$; ω to $\omicron\omicron$ or a double \omicron . The same is to be understood of $\bar{\alpha}$, $\bar{\iota}$, $\bar{\upsilon}$, where they are naturally long, as in the words $\delta\epsilon\upsilon\tau\epsilon\rho\bar{\alpha}$, $\tau\iota\mu\bar{\eta}$, $\nu\iota\kappa\bar{\alpha}\nu$, $\psi\bar{\upsilon}\chi\eta$, $\acute{\omicron}\mu\nu\bar{\mu}\iota$, $\acute{\omicron}\mu\nu\bar{\upsilon}$, $\tau\omicron\rho\epsilon\nu\bar{\upsilon}$, $\delta\alpha\iota\nu\bar{\upsilon}$, and such like.

When therefore a vowel naturally long, is made short before another vowel, one of the short vowels forming the long vowel, must be supposed to be struck off, as for example, $\tau\epsilon\iota\chi\eta$ must be pronounced $\tau\epsilon\iota\chi\acute{\iota}$, and $\chi\epsilon\rho\upsilon\sigma\omega$ must be pronounced as if written $\chi\epsilon\rho\upsilon\sigma\acute{\omicron}$.

OF FEET.

A foot is composed of two or more syllables, having a strict regard to time.

There are three kinds of feet: some are dissyllables, others trissyllables, and others are of four syllables.*

The feet of two syllables are four.

The *Pyrrichius*^a consists of two short syllables; as θῦς.

The *Spondæus* consists of two long syllables; as ψῦχῆ.

The *Iambus* consists of a short and a long syllable; as θῖᾶ.

The *Trocheus*^b consists of a long and a short syllable; as σῶμα.

(a) Called also Dibrachys, Paríambus, Hegemon.

(b) Otherwise, Choreus (hence Choriambus) Lat. Rotulus.

The feet of three syllables are eight.

The *Tibrachys*^a consists of three short syllables; as πῶλῆμος.

The *Molossus*^b consists of three long syllables; as ἐϋχῶλη.

The *Dactylus*^c consists of a long and two short syllables; as σῶματά.

The *Anapæstus*^d consists of two short and a long syllable; as βαρὺλῆς.

The *Bacchius*^e consists of a short and two long syllables; as ἄνασσῆ.

The *Antibacchius*^f consists of two long and a short syllable; as μαῖντιῦμα.

* If the nature of things be considered, there can be no feet of four syllables; since no word can be found, which is not formed by the union or mixture of simple feet; as, of two Pyrrhies is formed a proceleusmatic; of two spondees, a dispondæus; of a choree and iambus, a choriambus, &c.

The *Amphibrachys* consists of a short, a long, and a short syllable; as θᾶλασσα.

The *Amphimacer*^h consists of a long, a short, and a long syllable; as δισποτῆς.

- (a) Otherwise Brachysyllabus, Triorchion, Pygmon, Chorius.
- (b) ————— Hippus, Chanus.
- (c) ————— Politicus.
- (d) ————— Antidactylus.
- (e) ————— Oenotrius, Tripodius, Pariambus.
- (f) ————— Palimbacchius, Latius, Saturnius, Pompeius.
- (g) ————— Scolius, Janius.
- (h) ————— Fescennius, but more commonly Creticus.

When one simple foot, twice repeated, forms a compound foot, it is called *Syzygia*. This term, however, properly speaking, applies only to the junction of unequal feet, as a *Trochee* with an *Iambus*; but if the feet be alike, it is called *Dipodia*, or by some *Tautopodia*. By these means feet are made to include from four to eight times; hence by grammarians, have been formed the following sixteen feet of four syllables.

Proceleusmaticus, consists of four short syllables; as πῶλεμος.

Dispondeus, consists of four long syllables; as σὺνδελῆσῶ.

Diiambus, consists of two *Iambi*; as ἱπιδᾶτες.

Ditrocheus, consists of two *Trochees*; as δύστηχημα.

Choriambus, consists of a *Trocheus* and *Iambus*; as σῶφροςυνῆ.

Antisphaustus, consists of an *Iambus* and *Trocheus*; as ἄμαρτημα.

Ionicus a majore, consists of a *Spondeus* and *Pyrrichius*; as κῶσμητόρᾱ.

Ionicus a minore, consists of a *Pyrrichius* and *Spondeus*; as πλεῖνικῆς.

Pæon primus, consists of a *Trocheus* and *Pyrrichius*; as Αρεῶλογός.

Pæon secundus, consists of an *Iambus* and *Pyrrichius*; as Ανᾶξις.

Pæon tertius, consists of a *Pyrrichius* and *Trocheus*; as ἀνᾶδημᾱ.

Pæon quartus, consists of a *Pyrrichius* and *Iambus*; as θῖογῖνῆς.

Epitritus primus, consists of an *Iambus* and *Spondeus*; as ἄμαρετῶλῆ.

Epitritus secundus, consists of a *Trocheus* and *Spondeus*; as ἀνδρεφόντης.

Epitritus tertius, consists of a *Spondeus* and *Iambus*; as Εὐρεσθῖνῆς.

Epitritus quartus,* consists of a *Spondeus* and *Trocheus*; as λωβῆτηρᾱ.

(a) From the solution of the long syllable, other feet are formed of equal quantity, called

Mesomacros; as δολιχόσκιος.

Pariambus; as πᾶντολιτορα.

Hegemocolius; as περιβοῆτος.

The conjunction of two feet is called *Basis*, the foundation of every verse.

A verse is a certain number of feet joined together, and disposed according to a certain order.

The least verse is a *Dimeter*, the greatest a *Hexa-*

meter. The measurement proceeds either by single feet, called *Monopodia*, or by two feet taken together, called *Dipodia*. But the measurement by double feet, rarely proceeds beyond a *Trimeter*.

A verse is called *Dimeter*, *Trimeter*, *Tetrameter*, *Pentameter*, *Hexameter*, from the number of feet, or *Syzygies*, (conjunctions).

A part of a verse, where the conjunctions are entire, is called *Colon*, (a member); where imperfect, *Comma*.

Colon, Ηφαιστε | σοι | δε χρεη | μελειν—

Comma, Εγω δ' απολ | μος—αμι—

Or by single feet, as,

Colon, Τις ει | αν, Δανα | οι ιμα—δακρυα | —Il. A. 42.

Comma, Μηνι α | ιιδε δε | α—.

When a verse is complete, it is called *Acatalectus*;

When a syllable is wanting, it is named *Catalectus*.

If a foot be wanting, it is called *Brachycatalectus*;

But if there be a supernumerary foot or syllable, it is called *Hypercatalectus*, or *Hypermeter*.

Rhythmus, Rhythm is that peculiar movement of the notes in music, or of the syllables in poetry, which is imitated by the beating of a drum, or striking the fingers on a board.

Rhythm may exist without metre or verse, but the latter cannot be without the former. Metre or verse regards the division of feet, rhythm has reference to the sound.

By transposing the words, the measure of the verse will not be changed, the rhythm will.

OF FIGURES.

Figures are either of words or of verse.

The figures of a word are, *Apostrophe*, *Cæsura*, *Synæresis*, *Diæresis*, and *Tmesis*.

1. By *Apostrophe*, the vowels *α*, *ε*, *ι*, *ο*, and the diphthongs *αι*, *οι*, are struck out when the following word begins with a vowel or diphthong; but this elision takes place, or is omitted by the Greek poets at pleasure. Thus, *Hom. Il. Γ. 204.*

Ω γυναι, η μαλα τῷτο ἱπὸς νημερτὶς ἱεπὶς.

Here the *ο* in *τῷτο* suffers no elision, in imitation of the ancients, who pronounced the following word *ωἱπὸς* or *υἱπὸς*.

In many other instances, the elision is made and noted by an apostrophe; as *Hom. Δ. 44.*

Αἱ γὰρ ὑπ' ἡελίῳ τε καὶ ὕραϊν' ἀστειροῖσι.

Vowels and diphthongs are even thrown out, frequently before consonants; as,

Παρ' δε, Κεφαλληνῶν ἀμφὶ σιχρὲς ἐκ ἀλαπαδαῖσι. *Il. Δ. 330.*

Παρ' δε is here used for *παρα δε*, and,

Sometimes the first vowel of the following word is struck out; as *ᾧ γαθι* for *ᾧ ἀγαθι*, *ᾧ ναξ*, for *ᾧ ἀναξ*, *ᾧ ἰθρῶπι* for *ᾧ ἀνθρῶπι*.

2. *Cæsura*, is the name given to a figure, by which a short syllable cut off from the end of a word is made long. This happens among the Greeks after

the first, second, third, and sometimes even after the fifth foot, as *Hom. Il. Γ. 230.*

Ἰδομενεὺς δ' ἐτεράθεν ἐνὶ Κρητέσσι, θεῶς ὡς.

Here the *ο*, though naturally short, is prolonged, in consequence of the stress necessarily laid upon the last syllable of *Θεῶς*, in the metrical pronunciation of the line, by which the *ο* is read, as if it was doubled.

3. *Synæresis*, *Synecphonesis*, *Synizesis* or *Syzeuxis* is the contraction of two syllables into one; as *τειχε* for *τειχι*. An instance of this is found in *Hom. Il. A. 15.*

Χρῦσειν αἶψά σκῆπτρῳ, καὶ ἑλίσσεντο παῖτάς Ἀχαιῆς.

4. *Dieresis* is the resolution of one syllable into two; as *αῖσσω* for *αισσω*.

5. *Tmesis* divides a word into two parts, another word intervening; as *ἐν δὲ τινα* for *ἐντινα δὲ*.

The figures of verse are *Antipodia*, *Brachycatalexis*, *Catalexis*, *Hypercatalexis*, *Dialysis* and *Synapheia*.

Antipodia, is where one foot is put for another, as a Spondee for a Dactyl in the fifth place of an hexameter verse—*γενεαὶ μεροπων Ανθρωνπων*, *Il. A. 250.* an Iambus for a Spondee, *ὅς ηδη*, *Il. A. 70*, &c.

Brachycatalexis, *Catalexis*, and *Hypercatalexis*, will be understood from the definition of the different species of verse, where these figures are used.

Dialysis is a figure at the end of a verse, by which one part of a word is connected with the preceding, and the other with the beginning of the following line; as

—επ' ὄρας' αἰθι—

ρος δια μέσου. Sapp. 1.

This happens very frequently in the choric verses.

τας καλλιδιφρα Αἰα

ναιας————Eurip. Hec. 467, 468.

Synapheia is the connexion, or linking of verses together, so as to make them run on in continuation, as if not divided into separate verses; in consequence of which connexion, the initial syllable of a following verse has an influence on the final syllable of the preceding.

It was particularly in the *Anapestic* and *Ionic a minore*, that the *Synapheia* prevailed.

OF THE VARIOUS KINDS OF VERSE.

The principal measures are nine.

<i>Dactylic,</i>	}	composed of simple feet.
<i>Anapestic,</i>		
<i>Iambic,</i>		
<i>Trochaic,</i>		

<i>Ionic a majore,</i>	}	formed of compound feet.
—— <i>a minore,</i>		
<i>Choriambic,</i>		
<i>Antispastic,</i>		
<i>Pæonic,</i>		

These take their names sometimes from the number of feet they contain, as, *Octonarius*, *Senarius*, among the Latins; *Hexameter*, *Pentameter*, *Tetrameter*, *Trimeter*, *Dimeter*, among the Greeks; some-

times from the inventors, as, *Phalæcian*, *Sotadic*; from those who most frequently used them, as, *Asclepiadic*, *Aristophanean*, *Sapphic*, *Anacreontic*, *Alcaic*, *Hippionactic*; sometimes from the predominating foot or measure, as, *Dactylic*, *Anapestic*, *Iambic*, &c. from their use, as, *Priapeian*:

From their suffering mutilation, as, *Scazon*, *Choliambus*:

From the combination of like feet, as, *Periodic*:

From a certain mixture of different feet, as *Pro-sodiac*:

There are innumerable others, which from the irregular mixture of feet, are called *Asynartete*, or *Inconnectible*.

The consideration and investigation of the different species of verse is reserved for the second part.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

A syllable naturally short, as *κος*, ending in a consonant, followed by another consonant, either in the same, or in a different word, becomes long by position; as, *κοσμος νηες*.

Ἰπποι δ' ἐν πεδίῳ κοσμος, νῆες δὲ θαλάσσης. *Hom. epig. εἰς οἶκον τῶν Φρατορῶν.* L. 2.

A syllable naturally short, ending in a short vowel, followed by two consonants in the same word, as *τέκνον*, *ἄτεκνος*, &c. in heroic verse, may be long by its position, though the same syllable would be short in

prose, as appears from the *Iambics* of the *Tragic* and *Comic* writers;

Ὀκτώ· αταρ μητρὸς ἐνάτη ἦν, ἣ τέκε τέκνον Il. B. 313.

18, ὦ τέκνον μοι, σπῖνδι, καὶ χοῶς τάφῳ. Eurip.
Orestes. L. 124.

A syllable naturally short, ending with a short vowel, as *τις*, when the next following word begins with two consonants, may be long by that position; as,

Καίόμεναί τε δῖται, τας τε τρεῖ, ἰσχύμενός περ. Il.
Λ. 553.

The last syllable of every verse is not, as it is usually called, common, but always long, on account of the pause necessary at the end of a verse. Hence, in *Anapaestic* verse alone, the last syllable must naturally close with a long vowel or with two consonants; because the Anapæst commencing with two short and ending in a long syllable, requires a stronger pressure of the voice in pronunciation, than any other foot. The syllable must therefore be either long, or the sentiment be concluded with the verse, in order to compensate the allowance made for the pause in other verses.

Not only at the end of a verse, but also at the end of a word, on account of the pause with which the word is ended, a syllable otherwise short, becomes long: for the Greeks pronounced every syllable more fully, and with a longer breathing than the Latins. This appears by there being frequently no elision made, when two vowels meet.

This practice is more rarely imitated by the Latins.

Αὐτὰρ ἔπειτ' αὐτοῖσι βελος ἰχειυκὲς ἰφίης. Il. A. 51.

Here the syllable *ος* in *βελος* is pronounced as if the *σ* was doubled. This happens particularly in Cæsura, because there a stronger pronounciation is natural and necessary; but it may happen without Cæsura, if the consonant be naturally harsh, usually doubled, or be followed by an Aspirate; as,

Ἀλλ' ἐκ τοι ἐρίῳ, καὶ ἐπὶ μέγαν ὄρεον ὀμῶμαι, Il. A. 233.

Ἦπασαν· αὐτὰρ οἱ Προΐτος κακ' ἐμήσατο θυμῷ. Il. Z. 157.

Μῆναι ἐπιρχόμενον, ἀλλ' ἀντίοι ἔσαν ἅπαισις. Il. A. 535.

Πρόφρων τέτληκας εἰπεῖν ἔπος, ὃ, τῇ νοήτεις. Il. A. 543.

A syllable otherwise short, though not at the end of a word, may become long by the roughness of the consonant closing the syllable; which is pronounced as if double; thus,

Ἄρεις, Ἄρεις, βροτολοιγὲ, μισιφόνι, τειχισιπλῆτα. Il. E. 31.

The roughness and harshness of the letter *ρ* which is very easily doubled, produces this effect, and renders the first syllable in this verse long.

On account of an aspirate at the beginning of a word, the preceding vowel which terminates the foregoing word, though short by nature, is sometimes long: for the spiritus asper was often pronounced like a consonant, or like the *Æolic Digamma*; as,

Οὔτε ποτ' ἐς πόλεμον ἄμα λαῶ' θωρηχθῆναι, II. A. 226.

In this line, the terminating syllable *ον* in *πολεμον* is long, because the next syllable begins with an aspirate, which adds force to the pronunciation, and operates as a *consonant*.

Αἰδέσιος τέ μοι ἴσσι, φίλε ἱκυεῖ, δεινός τε. II. Γ. 172.

In this line, the *ε* in *φίλε*, and the same letter terminating *ικυε* is pronounced as if followed by a consonant, and the *δ* in *δεινός* is pronounced double; thus,

φιλεωικυε δ δεινός or φιλεφφ ικυεδ δεινός τε.

Some diphthongs also were pronounced as if preceded by an aspirate, or as if the preceding consonant were doubled; thus, *δικος*, *πίπυς*; *δίνος*, *πίνυς*; hence the preceding syllable, though short by nature, becomes long.

Πρὸς οἶκον Πηλῆος· ἐγὼ δ' ἐπιμείλια δάσω. II. I. 147.

Poetic licence does not consist in the confounding of quantity; but in rendering syllables long in a certain position, and by a fixed analogy, which are naturally short.

Syllables naturally long admit of no *Poetic licence*, as *νίκη*, *τίμη*, *ψυχή*, *χεῦρος*, &c.

N. B. Among the *Doric* writers we find indeed *ταῖς αὐταῖς*, *τῆς ἀνθρώπου*, *ταῖς βελᾶς*, &c. but this is accounted for on different principles: the writer is using a different language, not a licence peculiar to poets.

Two vowels meeting in a word, though in prose, not considered as forming a diphthong by the rapidity

of pronunciation in verse, are frequently sounded as one vowel, and make but one syllable; as,

Ἔως ὁ ταῦθ' ἄρμαινε κατὰ φρένα καὶ κατὰ θυμόν, Il. A. 193. where the word ἔως must be read ἔς.

Ἀτρεΐδης δ' ἐτέρωθεν ἐμνήιε τοῖσι δὲ Νέστωρ, Il. A. 247. where *ie* in *εμνήιε* is pronounced as *i*, or rather *je*; for the *i* in *μνήϊω* has the penult long.

Οἱ βριάρων καλεῖσσι Θιοὶ, ἄνδρες δὲ τι πάντες, Il. A. 403. where *βριάρων* is pronounced *βριαρων*.

Διογενὴς Πηλείως υἱὸς Πόδας ὠκύς Ἀχιλλεύς. Il. A. 489. where *Πηλείως* is pronounced *Πηλως*.

Γινώσκειαι δ' εἰ καὶ θεσπεσίη πόλιν ἐκ ἀλαπάξεις, Il. B. 367. where *εαι* is pronounced *η*.

The vowel *ο*, *Athenæus* observes, was anciently used for a *diphthong*, *Ath. lib. ii. c. 5*, or perhaps with more propriety it might be said that the *ο* which stood originally for both the long and short vowel, was in some instances, even after the invention of the *ω* by *Simonides*, pronounced long like the *ω*, which will account for the following lines, *Hom. Il. A. 342*.

Τοῖς ἄλλοις.—ἧ γὰρ ὄγ' ὀλοῇσι φρεσὶ θύει. Il. A. 342.

Ἐκτορα δ' αὖτε μείναι ὀλοή Μοῖρ' ἐπέδθησαν, Il. χ. 5. *ολοῇσι* must be read *ολωῇσι*, or *ολωῃσι*, or *ολωωσι*.

In both these lines the verse is deficient, unless *ο* be made long, considered as a diphthong *ω* or an *Æolic digamma* be supposed to intervene. But this defect may have been intentional, and designed to express a most vehement emotion.

RULES.

The quantity of doubtful vowels in the former syllables of words, is known ten different ways.

1. From *Position*.
2. From a *Vowel before a Vowel*.
3. From *Contraction*.
4. From *Dialect*.
5. From *Derivation*.
6. From *Composition*.
7. From *Increment*.
8. From *Usage or Authority*.
9. From *the last Syllable*.
10. From *Accent*.

Rule 1. A short vowel before two single consonants, or one double, either in the same, or in different words, is almost always long; as,

Πολλὰς δ' ἰφθίμης ψυχὰς αἰεὶ πρόϊωψεν. Il. A. 3.

Καί μιν, &c. Ib. 201.

Ἐξέτο, &c. Il. B. 42.

——αὖτε ζεύς, Il. A. 279.

Ὡδὲ γὰρ ἐξέρω, &c. Il. A. 212.

——μῆδε ξίφος εἰλεο χεῖρι. Il. A. 210.

Υψὲ ἐπὶ ψαμαθῆ, &c. Il. A. 486.

Exception. But a short vowel which closes a word, followed by a double consonant, or two single consonants beginning the next word, is sometimes short; as,

αὖ Οἷ τε ζακύνθον. Il. B. 634.

b ——— ηδε Σκαμανδρον. Il. E. 774.

c Φιλει δ', ως κε ζωης. Theocrit. xxix. 20.

(a) Some however suppose, that *Homer* wrote Σακυνθον.

(b) And Καμανδρον, as μιλακος for σμιλακος in *Eurip. Bac.* 702; and μαραγδος for σμαραγδος.

(c) But some in this instance read ζαης or ζοης, as ζοη is found for ζωη in *Herodotus*. But this is not necessary: for we read in verse 5, ζωης as ζωιας.

It has been also thought ως κε may be a *spondee* before a double consonant, and that ζωης may be read contracted for ζης, as λαω, λω, λης, *Ib.* But this cannot be, a *spondee* being inadmissible except in the first place, in that *kind* of verse.

When two liquids, or two other consonants, which may begin a syllable, follow one formed by a short vowel, that syllable is frequently made short by the *Dramatic* and *Lyric* poets, more rarely by the *Epic* writers.

Ητε και απ—αλα—μνον. *Hes. Erga και ημ. Bib. a. 20.*

—— γαμψ ανδρα με—μνημενον ειναι. *Solon.*

Ειρε—τριαν. *Hom. B. 537.*

Αιγυ—πλιων ανδρων. *Od. ξ. 263.*

——ακρον δακτυ—λον κατα δακνω. *Batr. 45**

ται αλφα—κτυλ—ιδες εντι. *Theocr. 4. 52.*

—— λαοστος Ηλε—κτεν—ανος. *Hes. Scut. Herc. cul. 3.*

Therefore *generally*; a short vowel before a mute followed by a liquid, may be considered either as terminating the syllable, which will of course be short, or as sounded in the same syllable with the following consonants, and then it will be long; as,

* This line is differently arranged in some copies.

Μετρ—α δι τυχαι θείοισι, το γαρ μετρον εστιν αριτον.
Phocil. 188. 92. So also,

Γεινατο δ' αυ Κυκλ—ωπας. *Hes.* θ. 139.

—σπηλυγγα φυγαι ελα—οιο Κυ—κλωπος. *Theocr.*
16. 53.

Πληγαις πρεσσωπον φαλα—κροι εξωδηκτα. *Eurip.*
Cycl. 226.

—προστα φαλακρ—α πιλει. *Ep.*

—Μελιδωνευς αγρυ—πιος ηρας. *Theoc.* 24. 104.

Ουδαμα νιν συνιβα τοι αγρυπν—ησαι δι ιρωτα. *Theoc.*
10. 10.

A short vowel before the slender consonants π, κ, τ, or before the aspirates φ, χ, θ, followed by any liquid; and likewise before β, γ, δ, followed by ς, always closes a short syllable among the *Comic* poets; as, before πλ, —πᾶν ὅπλιον την εμην *Arist.* *Plut.* 951, thus πᾶν—πλος Ἀργείων στρατος *Æsch.* *Sept. ap. Theb.* 59. But in *Homer*, the first syllable in σπλιζω, σπλον, is always 'long; before πν *Ar.* *Pl.* 821—πρ—*Pl.* 28; before κλ *Ib.* 356-7; κμ *Ib.* 256—κν *Nub.* 385—κρ *Eccl.* 274; before τλ *Pl.* 477—τμ—Δυσπότμε μινον Ἀδωνι. *Bion.* 43—τν *Ran.* 337—τρ *Pl.* 515; before φλ *Pl.* 15—φν *Ib.* 213. *Theoc.* 1. 113; before χλ, as πολλε μανο—χλε *Theocr.* 15. 5; before χμ, ἐπ' α δραχμων *Theocr.* 15. 19; before χν *Arist.* *pañ.* 544. so *Theoc.* 10. 37. φαια δι τρυχια; before χς, *Pl.* 484; before θλ, *Orph.* 880;—θμ *Ar.* *Pl.* 759, so ἀργυροειδε ταθμα* *Od.* η. 89—

* Some editions have ἀργυροει.

9, *Nub.* 1437.— $\theta\epsilon$, *L.* 708; before $\beta\epsilon$, *Pl.* 564— $\gamma\epsilon$, *Ib.* 224— $\delta\epsilon$, *Ib.* 49.

A short vowel before the intermediate consonants β , γ , δ , with any liquid following, except ϵ alone, never terminates a short syllable. This rule is common to the writers both of *Tragedy* and *Comedy*; thus:

Before $\beta\lambda$, *Ar. Pl.* 117, *Eurip. Hec.* 354;* before $\gamma\mu$, *Ar. Pl.* 960; *Eurip. Hec.* 230; before $\delta\iota$ and $\delta\mu$, *Ar. Eq.* 768. *Eurip. Hec.* 23.

The passages in *Aristophanes* which contradict these rules must of consequence be erroneous.

In *Homer* a word of two syllables must never be so divided, that the first may end in a short vowel, when followed by a mute or a liquid; as *Il. Z.* 479, for $\iota\pi\eta\sigma\iota\ \pi\alpha\tau\rho\epsilon\varsigma$, read $\epsilon\pi\omega\iota\ \pi\tilde{\alpha}\tau\rho\epsilon\varsigma$.

Sometimes also a short vowel before a single liquid, which is usually pronounced with a sort of double sound, is made long: or, in other words, the liquids λ , μ , ν , ϵ , among the *Ionians* admitted before them the sound of a *Vau*, and the Poets were hence led to lengthen a short vowel before the liquids in imitation of this pronunciation. Thus λ in *Il. E.* 34. μ in *Il. χ.* 407. ν in *Il. δ.* 274. and ϵ in *Il. β.* 773. As in $\iota\omega\lambda\alpha\beta\epsilon$, $\epsilon\lambda\iota\tau\alpha\nu\epsilon\iota$, $\epsilon\rho\eta\chi\epsilon\nu$, $\epsilon\rho\iota\psi\alpha\nu$, the liquids were sounded as if written $\epsilon\omega\lambda\alpha\beta\epsilon$, $\epsilon\omega\lambda\iota\tau\alpha\nu\epsilon\iota$, $\epsilon\omega\rho\eta\chi\epsilon\nu$, $\epsilon\omega\rho\eta\chi\iota\zeta\alpha\nu$, &c.

* This line quoted from *Eurip.* either has an *Anapæst* in the 4th place, or $\pi\alpha\rho\theta\epsilon\nu\omega\iota\varsigma$ should be substituted for $\pi\alpha\rho\theta\epsilon\nu\omega\iota\sigma\iota$.

And among the *Attics*, words beginning with σ were uttered with a double sound. See *Arist. N.* 344, 416. *Eq.* 543, 546, and 796. *Ves.* 1487. *Eur. Ion.* 522. *Elec.* 772. *Hipp.* 459. *Æsch. Pr.* 1031.

Δωρα παρ' Αἰῶλυ—pronounced Αἰουλυ. *Od. K.* 36.

Αυτῶς δ' ἰλῶρια τιυχι κυισσιν—*Il. A.* 4.*

Sometimes σ , though followed by another consonant, shortens the syllable; being cut off at the end, or even in the middle of a word, and therefore forming no position.

Ὡρῃ ἰσπικρῇ κρωζεῖ πολυφῶνός κῶρωνη. *Aratus.*

Here the σ in πολυφῶνός is cut off for the sake of the verse, so as to form no position. This sometimes happens among the *Latins*; as, Delphinus jacet haud nimis lustratūs nitore. *Cic. in Arat.*

II. A VOWEL BEFORE A VOWEL.

A short vowel before another vowel is short; but a doubtful vowel before another vowel is not necessarily short as it is in *Latin*.

—Πολύαικος πολεμοιο. *Il. A.* 165.

Long vowels and diphthongs may be shortened at pleasure, when the following word begins with a vowel or diphthong, as Ωρῇ εἰ κερειῇ, οτι. *Il. B.* 471.

But this practice, in *Trochaic* and *Iambic* verse, is never admitted among the *Attic* writers.

* Some copies have αυτῶς, δ' ἰλλ.

III. CONTRACTION.

Every syllable by *contraction*, or *Crasis*, becomes long, whether the contraction be made in a single word, or in different words.

Αὐτὰρ ὁ σὺλα πᾶμα φασίγης. *Il. Δ.* 116.

—δίκτε μιν ἱα. *Il. B.* 420.

Παρειμι δ' ἄκωνι *Soph. An.* 282.

Ὡς τε δια τῶν τ' ἄγαθ' ἀνθρώπους ἔχουσιν. *Eur. Bac.* 285.

Ὡς αν το λοιπον τᾶ μ' ἀνακταρ εὐτεβειν. *Ib. Tro.* 85.

Yet *κρεα* by *aphoc.* for *κρεατα*, and *γρεα* in like manner formed from *γρεατα* are short. *Il. A.* 324. *Ar. Ran.* 56, &c.

Note. The *Crasis* in the last example from *Eurip.* seems to be peculiar to the Article; other words suffer a simple *Apostrophe*.

IV. DIALECT.

The *Doric* α used for η is long.

Εντοσθεν δὲ γυνᾶ. *Theocr.* 1. 32.

Κεκλυσμενοι ἀδῆϊ κᾶρω. *Ib.* 27.

The *Æolic* α is short.

Δενε' ἴθι νυμφᾶ φίλῃ—*Il. Γ.* 130.

But *Æolic* genitives in αο and αων have the α long.

Μυτᾶων θ' αἰ ἀειδον. *Il. A.* 604.

—ὅπ' Αἰνείᾳο δαμεντι. *Il. E.* 559.

The *Æolic* and *Poetic* third person plural of the

first *Aorist*, has the penult short; as, ἔτυφᾶσαν for ἐτυψαν.

The *Ionic* α in the penult of the perfect is short; as, γεγάα, ἄως, ἰτάα, διδάα, πιφάα.

But μεμαως in the oblique cases, declined with an α in the penult, has the α in the penult long, the consonant *vau* being considered as inserted after it; as,

Λαοὶ θωρησσοντο μεμῶτες ἐγχειησι. *Il. B.* 818.

Whereas μεμαως, declined with an ω, follows the general rule; as,

Εν θυμῷ μεμαωτες ἀλεξομεν ἀλλήλοισι. *Il. Γ.* 9.

The *Ionic* α is short in the third person plural of the passive, and in the second person singular of the first *Aorist* middle; as,

Οἱ δὲ οὖν ἰᾶται. *Il. Γ.* 134.—πολλοὶ διδμηᾶτο κῆροι. *Ib.* 183.

— χερσιν δ' εἰσέχῃσι διφρον. *Call. Dia.* 111.

But the *Ionic* α in verbs in αω, when a long syllable precedes it, and in the third person plural of verbs in μι is long; as,

Εἰπερ γὰρ θυμῷ γε μνεῖνιᾶ πολέμιζεν. *Il. Τ.* 164.

— καὶ μείζονες ἄλλοι εἴσι. *Il. γ.* 168.

But if a short vowel precedes, the α is short; as, Ουχ ὀράας. *Il. Η.* 448.

The doubtful vowels α and υ are shortened by the *Attics*; as, αμυνᾶθω, φθινῦθω. *Eurip. I. A.* 910.—*Odyss. Π.* 145. Hence θυγατρῆ used by the *Bæotians* for θυγατρῆ has the υ short.

The old *Attic* dialect used by the *Tragic* writers,

differed very little from the *Ionic*; but the *Ionians* doubled the σ at pleasure; a liberty never indulged by the *Attic* writers not even in *Tragedy* much less in *Comedy*.

The *Attic* termination in ω is of the same quantity with the *Ionic* $\omega\omega$, as $\nu\omicron\mu\acute{\omega}\omega$, $\nu\omicron\mu\acute{\omega}\sigma\omega$; not so in the middle voice, $\alpha\gamma\omega\acute{\nu}\iota\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$, $\alpha\gamma\omega\acute{\nu}\iota\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$.

V. DERIVATION.

Derivatives for the most part follow the quantity of their primitives; as, $\text{H' } \mu\omicron\upsilon\tau' \acute{\alpha}\gamma\omicron\rho\eta \nu\acute{\iota}\kappa\alpha\varsigma$. *Il.* B. 370.— $\kappa\epsilon\chi\alpha\rho\eta\sigma\tau\alpha \nu\acute{\iota}\kappa\eta$. *Il.* H. 312.

Many of the supposed exceptions to this rule may be annihilated by showing the mode of derivation to be erroneous;—thus, $\mu\acute{\alpha}\nu\iota\kappa\omicron\varsigma$ is not from $\mu\acute{\alpha}\nu\iota\omega$, but from $\mu\epsilon\mu\eta\eta\alpha$, or the α may be made long by the double sound of the liquid ν . So $\Pi\rho\acute{\alpha}\gamma\omicron\varsigma$ is not from $\pi\rho\acute{\alpha}\gamma\omicron\upsilon$, but from $\pi\epsilon\pi\rho\acute{\alpha}\gamma\alpha$, $\nu\acute{\iota}\theta\alpha\varsigma$, $\nu\acute{\iota}\theta\epsilon\tau\omicron\varsigma$, $\nu\acute{\iota}\theta\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, are not from $\nu\acute{\iota}\theta\omega$, but from the second *aorist* $\epsilon\nu\acute{\iota}\theta\omicron\upsilon$; $\pi\acute{\nu}\gamma\omicron\iota\varsigma$ not from $\pi\acute{\nu}\gamma\omicron\varsigma$ or $\pi\acute{\nu}\gamma\omega$, but from the second *aorist* $\epsilon\pi\acute{\nu}\gamma\omicron\upsilon$. α is long before $\mu\alpha$ in verbal nouns derived from the first person singular of the perfect passive; as, $\delta\rho\acute{\alpha}\mu\alpha$, $\theta\rho\acute{\alpha}\mu\alpha$, $\phi\upsilon\rho\acute{\alpha}\mu\alpha$.

Although some celebrated grammarians think it preposterous that the derivative should in any case differ in quantity from the theme, or that different derivatives of the same verb should have different quantities; and others of equal celebrity, to avoid this supposed absurdity, form these derivatives from

different parts of the same verb, contrary to the general analogy: there really appears nothing irreconcilable to the practice of the best speakers and writers in all languages, in forming derivatives of a different quantity from their theme, or that different derivatives from the same theme should be different in quantity: nor any thing in the practice inconsistent with the nature of language which can never be reduced to a mathematical certainty.

Thus in *English* we find nouns and verbs of the same origin differently accented, or, if you please, differing in *Prosody*—*v.* cément, *s.* cément; *v.* escort, *s.* éscort; *v.* confiscate, *s.* confiscation; *v.* survey, *s.* súrvey; *v.* interfere, *s.* intérférence; *adj.* obdurate, *s.* óbduracy, &c. Though the pronunciation of some words of this kind may have arisen from a regard to perspicuity, or may have been adopted for the sake of distinction, others of them appear evidently to be the offspring of caprice, accident, or ignorance; from one or other of which many changes in all languages have originated.

VI. COMPOSITION.

Compound words generally follow the quantity of the simples.—*ἐκ δὲ Διὸς τίμη καὶ κυδὸς ἀπηθόη. Il. B. 251.*
ἐνθαδ' ἀτίμος ἐνν. Il. A. 171.

The privative particle *α* in composition is for the most part short.

Θεισιτης δ' ετι μινος ᾤμετροειπης εκολωα. *Il. B. 212.*

Ος ρ' επια φρεσιν ησιν ᾤκοσμα τε πολλα τε ηδη. *Ib 213.*

Excerpt. But in some words of more than three syllables it is sometimes long; as, *ἄθανατος, ἄκαματος*, and also in *ἄληκτος, ἄλοφος* and the like.

The *Particles* *δα, ζα, αζι, ερι, δυς*, in composition are short; as, *Δεφκων επι νωτα δᾶφοιρος. Il. B. 308.* — *Κιλλην τε ζᾶθειν. Il. A. 38.* — *Κων ᾤξδεικτος ανδρων. Il. A. 248.* — *Θιων ἔρικυδια δωρα. Il. Γ. 65.* — *εξ ανιμοιο δῦσαιος ορνυμενοιο. Il. O. 865.*

Nouns also, and other parts of speech forming the first part of a compound, have their final doubtful vowel short; as, *αγχίνοος, αετίθαλης, ἠδῦμελης, &c.*

Παν in the first part of a compound is short; as,

Αυταρ εγω πάνα ποτμος. Il. Ω. 493. Αριστες πάναχαιων. Il. H. 73. So also *απαῖν, προπαῖν, παμπᾶν, &c.*

From a kind of necessity however, where three short syllables concur, *παν* is sometimes long; as, *πᾶναπολων. Od. N. 223.* *Απαῖν* is long by *Cæsura. Theocr. 22. 86.*

Υς, σῦς, πῦρ in composition are short; as *Τισσαρις ὡς εθρεψε σῦβωτης. Od. E. 22. διος ὕφορβος. Ib. 48. Ηιοριης σκηπτειχε πῦραυγια κυκλοι ελίσσων. Υμν. εις Αρτα. 6.*

Eu scarcely ever has the diphthong dissolved so as to make the last syllable short, though *ἠυκομος* has the *υ* short. See *Il. N. 613.* Where it is found otherwise, the passages are suspicious, and the *Dialysis* should be corrected.

Eu however may be made short before a vowel,

where the foregoing vowel cannot be cut off by apostrophe; read therefore,

Οφρα κε μιλίξαντ' ενοινοίς επιλωβαίς. *Orph.* 601.

Μαιτί Ευηρείδα. *Theocr.* 24, 70. *Il.* E. 76.

INCREASE.

VII. THE INCREASE OF NOUNS.

1. The *quantity* of the doubtful vowel in the last syllable of the nominative, remains for the most part unvaried in the other cases—γίγας, γίγαςι; τυψάς, τυψάσι; αψίς, ίδος, ισι; φερκύν, ύιος, ζευγυῖς, ύσι.

2. The *increase* of the fifth declension is short in neuters in α, ας, ας.

—ψυχη δ' επι σωμάτος επτη. *Hom.* Βατράχ. 207.

Εδρη τι κρεῖσσιν τι. *Il.* Θ. 162.

—και νεκτῶρος ιςιι απορρωξ. *Od.* I. 359.

3. Masculines and feminines in ας, in ας and λς (except κας and ψας), and most nouns in ξ and ψ (εας, θωρας, ιρας, κινδαξ, κορδαξ, οιαξ, φαιαξ, φιναξ excepted), have their increase short; as,

Παλλάδ' Αθηναίην. *Il.* A. 200.

—κρης—μελῆνος θανατοιο. *Il.* B. 834. Ολβισαν Αραβαν. *Dion.* 927.

—ανδρος μακῶρος κατ' αρεαν. *Il.* A. 68.

—βαθειης εξ ἄλος ελθων. *Il.* N. 44.

Genitives in ανος, except ταλῆνος and μελῆνος, are long;

Ω, Τιτᾶνας ἐπιφνεις. *Hom. B. 274.*

—ἐναργεια Πᾶνος ἀκχεειν. *Eph. L. 4.*

In the dative plural of nouns, whose penult in the genitive singular is long, α is long; as, γιγᾶσι, πᾶσι, τυψᾶσι; but in nouns that suffer *syncope* α is short; as, in ἀνδράσι, πατράσι, μητράσι—as, Ἀνδράσι παυροτεροῖσι. *Il. B. 122.*

Ι is short in the increase of nouns of the neuter gender; as, μελι; ὕτος, *Il. A. 249*; and also in masculines and feminines increasing in ιος, ιδος and ιτος.

Νυν δ' ἔκαθεν πολλός, *Il. E. 791*—μεμανὶ ἐξιδος καὶ αὐτης. *Ibid. 732.*

Ἀσπίδος ἀμφιβροτης, *Il. B. 389*—χαρῖταν μιαν ὀπλοτεραν. *Il. E. 267.*

Except αψις, κηλις, βαλβις, καρις, κλεις, κημις, κρηπις, νησις, σφραγις, with their compounds, also βατραχις, κανονις, πλοκαμις, ραφανις, σισαμις, and other trisyllables, which have the two former syllables short. Ι is also long in nouns that have two terminations in the nominative; as, Δελφίνας, τε, κυνας, τε, *Od. M. 97*—ἐπιδερκεται ακτίνεσσιν. *Od. A. 16.* And in monosyllables, except τισ and δις; as, ἵνα ταμη δια πασαν, *Il. P. 522*, and *Il. β. 2*—εἰνα λιτι καλυψαν, *Il. Σ. 352*—εῖνα παρ' ὀφθαλμον, *Il. E. 291*—πολις ἐπὶ θίνα θαλασσης, *Il. Δ. 248*—and likewise in nouns in ις, ιθος, in ιψ, ιπος; ἔξ, ιγος, or ικος;—as ὀρνίθος μὲν ἀμάρτε, *Il. ψ. 865*—φραξε δε μιν, ριπεςσι, *Od. E. 256*—εσθλοι τετιγεσσιν εοικότες, *Il. Γ. 151*—ζωστηρα διδῃ φοινίκι φαινον. *Il. Ζ. 219.* (αιγιλιψ, excepted).

Thus also αἶξ, περδιξ, ραδιξ, σκανδιξ, σπαδιξ, φριξ,

with their compounds, and also the gentile nouns Γεργίθεις, Αιθίκες, Δεβρίκες, Θεμμίκες, Φοινίκεις, and according to some Θρηϊκες.

But nouns in ιψ, ιβος, and ιξ, ιχος, have their increase generally short; as, χερνίβα αμφοπολος. *Od.* A. 136

Κεφαλῆς τρέχας ἐν πυρὶ βαλλων. *Od.* Γ. 446.

The increase of νεβρις and καρις is varied. *Theocr.* Ep. 2. 4. *Ar.* Ves. 1522.

Monosyllables in υς, υος, neuters in υ, and masculines and feminines in υς, and υς, increase short; thus also ιλύος, εξύος, ιχθύος, which sometimes however have the υ long by the supposed substitution of the consonant ναυ after υ, as in λυω.

η δρῦος η πευκης. *Il.* Ψ. 328. δειλοι μῦες. *Hom.* B. 292.

—δευοντο δε δακρυῖσι κολποι. *Il.* I. 566.

Στας προσθεν νεκῦς. *Il.* Π. 321.

Τω δ' αὐτω μαρτυροὶ εἶων. *Il.* A. 338.

But δαγυς, and κωμυς have their increase long.

Nouns in υξ and υψ have their increase generally short; as,

Νεβρον εχοντ' οὔχεττι. *Il.* Θ. 248.

Χαλύβες τυφελην και απηνεια γαιαν. *Dion.* 768.

Except δαίδυξ, κοκκυξ, κηρυξ, γρυψ, γυψ, and κηυξ a proper name, and perhaps Ιαπυξ; the gentile Βεβρυξ has its increase doubtful.

Γεῦπας φυλαξαι. *Æsch.* Pr. 810.

—τερινα χροα γῦπεις ἰδονται. *Il.* Δ. 237.

Nouns in υς and υν that have their nominatives terminated in both ways have their increase long.

Φορκῦνος θυγατρὸς. *Od.* A. 72.

—Γορτῦνα τε ταχίσιεσσαν. *Il.* B. 646.

The quantity of the increasing nouns and participles frequently depends on the dialect according to which they are declined; thus, Πηλῆος, Πηλῆᾱ, *Ionice*; Πηλῆως, Πηλῆᾱ, *Attice*; βασιλῆα, βασιλῆα; or on the form the declension assumes; as, τεθνηκοτος, contracted, τεθνηῶτος, τεθνεῶτος; μεμᾶῶτος, μεμᾶῶτος; Κρονίαν, Κρονιῶνος, Κρονιῶνος. Hence appears the reason why Latin nouns in *on*, derived from the Greek, have the increase sometimes long, sometimes short; as, Ὀρίων, ἰῶνος, or ῥῶνος.

INCREASE OF VERBS.

The quantity of the penult remains unchanged in the present and imperfect, through all the voices and moods; as, κρῖνω, κρῖνον, κρῖνε, κρῖνοιμι, κρῖνω, κρῖνειν, κρῖνων; κρῖνομαι, κρῖνομην, κρῖνε, κρῖνοιμην, κρῖνωμαι, κρῖνεσθαι, κρῖνομενος.

The quantity remains the same in tenses related, whether of the same or of different voices; as, εὐπνον, εὐπνω, εὐπνην, εὐπνησομαι, τετῦπα, ετετῦπειν.—κρῖνω, κερκῖκα, κερκῖμαι, κερκῖσθην, κερκῖσσομαι.

The quantity of the futures and aorists may be generally known from the formation of the verbs; it may be observed, however, that in the first aorist of verbs of the fourth conjugation, α, υ, and ι of the penult are short, when they are short in the future.

With respect to verbs in αζω or ιζω especially, it

may be observed, that they have the penult of the first future and first aorist short, when the characteristic of these tenses is *σ*, particularly polysyllables: verbs thus terminated, which have the penult long, may be supposed to have a double termination in the present, viz. *αω*, or *αζω*, *ιω* or *ιζω*, and to derive their long quantity in the first future and first aorist from the presents in *αω* or *ιω*, which some of them are known to have—as, *πικραω*, or *πικραζω*, *ἀνισαω*, or *ἀνισαζω*. Hence derivatives in *ατης* and *ατος*, *ασις*, *ανερως*, which have the penult short; as, *αμβᾶτος*, *ἐργᾶτης*, may be supposed to come from verbs in *αζω*, or *αινω*, &c. and similar derivatives; as, *ιατρος*, *θιαῆτης*, &c. from verbs in *αω*, which in the first future have the penult long in *ᾶτω* or *ῆσω*.

Ουρην μιν προτ' ἐπλάτ' ἐφ' ὕδατιν. *Hom. B. 73.*

——εκλυσε δινα. *Theocr. 140.*

——και εφρασε θεσπιν αοιδη. *Hom. υμν. iii. 441.*

——και ακοντισε θυρι φαεινω. *Il. δ. 496.*

In verbs in *αω* also, the quantity of the penult in the first aorist follows the analogy of the first future; and the penult of their first future and first aorist is generally short, unless *ς* or a vowel precede *α*, in which cases the *α* is long.

——γελασαν δ' ἐπι παντες Αχαιοι. *Il. ψ. 840.*

——Εκ χειρος χειρα σπατειν Αντινοοιο. *Od. β. 321.*

Μιαν μεμῆναι την δ' εῷσον ημεραν. *Eur. Med. 340.*

Κνημην τε διεπερᾶσεν Αργειον δορυ. *Ib. Phœ. 1403.*

Note. ηῤᾶσαμην. *Il. Ε. 317.* περᾶτατα. *Od. Κ. 362.*

πιτᾶσας. *Il. Φ. 115.* περᾶσαν. *Od. Ο. 427.* are

from *εραμαι*, or *εραζομαι*, *κεραννυμι*, *πιταζω*, or *πιταννυμι*, *πιπρασκω*, not from *εραω*, *κεραω*, *πιταω*, *περαω*.

The doubtful vowel in the penult of the first aorist in verbs of the fifth conjugation is always long, as well as in those which have the penult of their first future long; as,

Τρῶας δ' ἐκλῖναν Δαναοί. Il. ε. 37.

Αὐτὰρ ἔπει πλῦναν τε. Od. Z. 93.

Πραγμ' ἔτ' ἰδρασ'. Soph. An. 245.

——— *οτ' ἀρίστον Ἀχαιῶν ἔδειν εἰσας. Il. A. 244.*

Ὡς τοι γένηατ' ἐλῦσα. Il. X. 335.

——— *ἐλυσάτο κέρον ἱμαντα. Il. E. 214.*

In other cases it is short, and is often lengthened by the duplication of *σ*, which also sometimes takes place in the future; as,

——— *καὶ εὐτ' ἐπὶ νηυσὶν ἐλάσσας. Il. A. 392.*

——— *ἐφραύσατο κηρυξ. Ib. 352.*

——— *οφρα τελετσω. Il. A. 523.*

Ἦν συ κακῶς δίκασθης, σὲ θεὸς μετεπειτα δικάσσει. Phocil. 9.

If the doubtful vowel be short in the penult of the first future and first aorist, or at least in the future, it will also be short in the perfect active, and tenses thence deduced; if long, it will be long in these also; as,

πεπλάκα, ἐκτίκα, ἠνύκα, from *αὐντω*—*τετίκα, τετίμαι, πεφῦκα*.

But if in the first future the doubtful vowel be only rendered long by position, it will be short in the perfect; as, *τετύφα, γιγῆαφα*.

The doubtful vowel in the penult of the second aorist active, in all the conjugations is short.

The perfect middle sometimes follows the analogy of the second aorist; as, *φεῖᾰδον, πεφεῖᾰδα*; sometimes it retains the diphthong, the syllable made long by position, or the long vowel of the penult of the present or first aorist; as, *πιπρᾰῖγα, κικρᾰῖγα, κικρῖγα, τετρῖγα, ερῖγα, βιβρῖθα, μεμῦκα*.

The third person plural in *ᾶσι* is always long, as is the feminine participle in *ᾶτα*.

τιθῶᾶσιν τιμην δε λελογχᾶτ' ἵτα θειοισιν. *Od. A. 303.*

— *ανδρ' ολισσᾶσᾶ.* *Od. T. 265.*

Verbs in *ιω* and *υω* produce the penult in the first future and first aorist.

In *Τρις εις ιον εκτυτε κολπον*, *Theoc. 20. 11.* the verb must be *πτυζω*, or we must read *εκτυι*.

The proper reduplication of verbs in *μι* is short; as,

— *τεκνον—τητο δίδωμι.* *Od. O. 125.*

— *ροον πεδιονδε τῖθησι.* *Il. P. 750.*

The improper reduplication is common.

Αλλ' ανῖεις, Il. E. 880—εμε δ' εδ' ως θυμος ανῖει. Il. O. 24.

N. B. The production of the *ι* in *ανῖει* may be explained upon the principle already noticed, viz. the supposed insertion of *υαι*.

Α in the penult of the second conjugation of verbs in *μι* is every where short, except in the third person plural of the present of the indicative, the subjunctive mood, and participles active. *ῥαῖτον, ᾄμεν,*

ἄτε, ἄταν, ἄθι, ἄναι, ἄμαι, ἄμην, &c. ἐἴμαι, ἄμην, ἄθην, ἄδησομαι, ἄσο, σταῖθεις, ἰεἴμενος.

Υ in the fourth conjugation of verbs in μι in polysyllables is every where short; except in the singular number active and third person plural; as, ζευγνῦμι, ζευγνῦσι; but in dissyllables it is always long; as, δῦθι, δύναι, δῦμεναι, δῦτε, ἐδῦσαν, ἐδῦτην.

VIII. AUTHORITY OR USAGE.

Α in the superlative is always short; as, κειθε δε ἀνοτάτος λοχος ἐπλετο. *Od.* Δ. 441.

Verbs in ανω have their penult always short, except ἐκᾶνω, κιχᾶνω· ἀνξανομαι is sometimes long; as, Ηυξάνομην ακων, *Ar.* V. 638—and φθανω in *Homer* is always long; but among the *Attic tragic* writers it is made short, as is likewise the penult of κιχανω, *Eur.* Al. 477. *Hēr.* 1444.

Verbs in αω are naturally short in the present and imperfect, but may all be made long by *poetic licence*, or by the insertion of ναι; as,

—νᾶον δ' οἷᾶ ἄγγεα παντα. *Od.* I. 222.

—και φρεια—τα μακρα νᾶσιν. *Il.* Φ. 197.

Ουδε κατα μοιραν περᾶν παλιν. *Il.* Π. 367.

Nouns in αων have the penult long whether their increment be short, as in Μαχᾶων, Λυκᾶων, σπᾶων, &c. or long, as in Ποτειδων, Ερμαων, Τυφρων, &c. φων, Ταβων, and perhaps a few others excepted.

Neuter nouns in αων have the penult short; as, οἷγον, ξοαγον, δρεπαγον, &c.

A is long in *Gentiles* and proper names in *ωνος*, and, *ωνις*; as, Γερμῶνος, Γερμῶνις, βρετῶνις; except Δαρδῶνις.

A is also long in the penult of proper names, and names of stones in *ατης*, and *ατις*; as, Ευφραῆτης, Αχῆτης, Ασινῆτις, except Γαλαῆτης, Σαμᾶτης, Σαρμαῆτης, Δαλμαῆτης, Αντιφᾶτης, Ευρυβᾶτης, and a few others.

A is long in most proper names of females in *αις*; as, Νᾶις, Λᾶις, Πτολεμαῖς, Αχᾶις, &c. but masculine nouns, in *αις*, have the penult short; as, Καλᾶις, Ταυᾶις, Θηβᾶις, and the like.

A is long in numerals; as, τριᾶκονσις, and in verbal nouns in *ασις*, *ασιμος*, *ατος*, *ατης*, *ατικος*, derived from verbs in *αω*; as, κρηᾶσις, ιαῖσιμος, θιαῖτος, ιαῖτης, θιαῖτης, κρηᾶτικος, &c. but in nouns derived from verbs of other conjugations the *α* is short; as, δυνᾶσις, δυνᾶτος, εργᾶσιμος, ελαῖτης, ερᾶτης, γραμμαῖτικος.

A is short in the penult of patronymic nouns in *αδης*; as, Πηληιάδης.

A is also short in derivatives and verbals in *αλιος*, *ασιος*, and *αφος*; as also in adverbs in *ακις*, and *ακι*, and in diminutives in *αδιον*, *ακιον*, *αριον*, and *ατιον*; as, διψᾶλιος, εινᾶλιος, θαυμαῖσιος, φληνᾶφος, εδᾶφος, from φληναω and εδος, πολλᾶκις, τοσσᾶκι, λοπαῖδιον, οεραῖκιον, δελαῖριον, δοραῖτιον, &c. except θωραῖκιον, οἰᾶκιον, and derivatives from primitives which have the vowel long in the increasing syllable; as, πορεᾶσιον.

Ανη has *α* in the nominative common, but in the oblique cases and in its compounds, it is long, as μεγαῖνωρ.

Verbs in *ιω* vary their penult; as, *κυλιω, τιω*.

Verbs in *ιω* have their penult always long in *Homer*, according to the usage of the *Ionians*; but, in the *Attic tragic* writers, their penult is short; as, *τινω, φθινω*.

Though nouns in *ια*, and *ιη* have their penult often short, and frequently also long in the same dialect; as,

Ηριπε δ' ην κανῆ. Hom. Il. E. 75.

— *μιανθησαν δε κανῆ. Il. Ψ. 732.*

Yet it is better to consider the penult of these nouns short, and that it is rendered long, either by using the diphthong *αι* instead of *ι*, and for which the *ι* has perhaps become customary with writers; or by the interposition of *υαι*.

Patronymics and almost all other nouns in *ιη* are long, except *ελαπῆνη*, and the feminine of adjectives originating from masculines in *ιος*, and denoting the matter of which any thing is made; as, *Νηεῖνι, Ευηνῆνι, δωτῆνι, αξιῆνι; μυρρῆνι, κεδρῆνι, &c.*

Nouns in *ιτης* and *ιτις* are long; as, *Θερσίτης, μεσῖτης, μακαρίτης, πολίτης, πολίτις, ιεφρῖτις*.

Some verbals; as, *κρῖτης, κτῖτης*, and a few others, are excepted.

Ι is for the most part short in the penult and antepenult of diminutives in *ιον*, and *ιδιον*; as, *καρῖον, κερῖδιον, γνομῖδιον, ἀδελφῖδιον, Σακρατῖδιον*, except nouns contracted by Crasis; as, *ιματῖδιον*, formed by Crasis from *ιματίδιον, αργυρῖδιον*, from *αργυρεῖδιον, βοτρυῖδιον, ιχθυῖδιον, &c.*

Possessive and material adjectives in *ιος*, and also those that signify time with the same termination, have their penult short; as, *ανθρωπῖος*, *λαῖος*, *Ὡρῆ ἐν εἰαρίῃ*, *Il. B. 471.* so also *χειμαρῖος*, *θρεῖος*, except *οπωρῖος*, which in *Homer* is always long, but by *Hesiod* is varied.

Nouns in *μα* vary the quantity of their penult, according to the quantity of their primitive; as, *κρέμα* from *κεκρέμαι*, *χρέμα*, *μανίμα* from *χρεῖω*, *μανίω*, *ἴσω*.

Derivatives in *ιος*, *μος*, *ις*, *ιτος*, have their penult short; as, *πρακτικός*, *ισότημος*, *κρίσις*, *κτίσις*, *ἀκρίτος*, *αφθίτος*, *ακλύτος*.

Patronymics in *ιδης* have their penult short; as, *Νεστορίδης*, unless the penult be formed by the dissolution of the diphthongal sound; as, *Ατρείδης*, *Πηλεΐδης*, from *Ατρείδης*, *Πηλεΐδης*; pronounced, *Ατρεΐωιδης*, &c.

Diminutives in *ιδευς*, and *ιλος*, and comparatives in *ιων* have the penult short; as, *Δυκίδευς*, *Εφωτίδευς*, *Ζωΐλος*, *Ναυτίλος*, *γλυκίων*.

But comparatives in *ιων* among the *Attic* writers have the penult always long; as,

Φρονέσι γὰρ κακίον Ἑλλήνων πολυ. *Eur. Bac. 483.*

Other nouns in *ιων*, when their increase is short, have the penult long; when the increase is long, the penult is short; and some are declined both ways; as, *Κροτων*, *Ωρειων*, *βραχίων*.

Verbs in *ιω*, at least in *Homer*, have the penult long. *Il. 9. 302.*

Verbs in *υνω*, *υρω*, *υκω*, and *υχω*, have their penult for the most part long, *ἰθύνω*, *κῦρω*, *βρύχω*, *μαρτυρεω*—

μαι; but if derived from the future, they assume the form of μαρτυριω, and the υ is short; as, κῦριον, μαρτυριον.

Verbs in υω have υ common.

Polysyllables in υη, and some nouns in υης declined imparisyllabically, have the υ in the penult short; as, γηθοσύνη, βραδύτης.

Diminutives in υλος, and very many adjectives in υιος, and υρος, and verbals in υσις, have υ in the penult short; as, ερωτύλος, γηθοσύιος, πισύιος, μινύρος, βλοσυρος, λῦσις, φῦσις, χῦσις, οἰζύρος, ἐχῶρος, and a few others excepted.

Verbals in υμα, υμος, υτης, υτωρ, and most of those that end in υτης, υτος, υτις, have the penult long; as, Κωκύτος, ᾠτρῦτος, ῥῦτος, φῦτις, πρεσβῦτις; a few derived from the third person singular of the perfect passive excepted; as, λῦτος, δῦτος; hence ἀδῦτον, φῦτος, θῦτος, and the like with their compounds.

IX. QUANTITY OF THE DOUBTFUL VOWELS IN THE LAST SYLLABLE.

Α in the end of words is short; as, μοιρᾶ, τραπεζᾶ, ινᾶ, τετυφᾶ, ιτυψᾶ. But nouns in α pure, (except verbals in τρια; as, ψαλτριαῖ, derivatives from adjectives in ης; as, ἀληθειᾶ, and feminines; as, ιερειᾶ, ἀγγελειᾶ, and names of cities taking their appellation from the names of illustrious men; as, Ἀντισχειᾶ, Βαττειᾶ, the name of a hill, καὐδειᾶ, caput, and ναπειᾶ, sinapi,) the Doric α for η; as, φαρᾶ, Αἰνειᾶ, nouns end-

ing in *δα*, *θα*, and *ρα*, with a single vowel, or another consonant before *ρ*, have the *α* long; as, *Ἀθηναῖ*, *Θιαφιλιῖ*, *σικυῖ*, *σιληναιῖ*, *βασιλινδῖ*, *Ληδῖ*, *Σιμαιβῖ*, *καρῖ*, *πηρῖ*, *χαρῖ*, *αγρῖ*, *πιτρῖ*, *ακιστρῖ*, *φαιδρῖ*.

To this rule *ηλιθῖ*, *αγκυρῖ*, *γιφουρῖ*, *ολυρῖ*, *Κορυρῖ*, *σκολοπειδρῖ*, *τωναγρῖ*, are exceptions.

Accusatives in *α* follow the analogy of the genitive; as, *Πηληῖς*, *Πηληῖ*, *Πηλει*, *εῖ*; *βασιλῆς*, *βασιληῖ*, *βασιλει*, *εῖ*, at least in the *Attic* writers; but in *Homer* these genitives in *ιως* and accusatives in *εα* are monosyllables, not so *βασιλῆα*—*Eurip. Andromach* 1247. *Ἀχιλλῆα*—*Ib.* 1237.

Dissyllables in *α* preceded by a diphthong have their final vowel short; as, *Μαῖα*, *βασιλῆια* *regina*, but *βασιλειῖα* *regnum*, has the final *α* long.

The first Aorist and perfect middle ending in *ρα* have the final *α* short; as, *διεφθιρῖ*, *διεφθορῖ*, *επιρῖ*, *πεπορῖ*—

—και *ενισαγερῖ* *κορωνη*, *Αρατῖ*.

All feminines in *α* from adjectives in *ος* following the analogy of the genitive masculine; as, *δικαιῖ* following the analogy of *δικαιος*, (except *διῖ*, *μῖ*, *ποτμῖ*, *ιῖ*, and *περχαφια* *πικειρῖ*, and *τεβασμῖ*), duals in *α* of the first and second declension; as, *Αινειῖ*, *Μησῖ*, and *πολλῖ*, with its compounds, and poetic vocatives; as, *Πολυδαμῖ*, *Λαοδαμῖ*, have the final *α* long. But feminines in *α*, when the genitive masculine terminates in a short syllable; as, from *βαρειος*, *βαρειῖ* have the last *α* short.

Α in the end of words is short; as, *ᾶν*, *παμπᾶν*,

Αἰᾶν, μελᾶν, ποιησᾶν, ετυψᾶν, unless lengthened by Cæsure, or an aspirated vowel following in the next word; as *εγώσαν*, *ομοτιμοί*, *Phocyl.* 35. But masculines in *αν*, as *Τιτᾶν*; and *πᾶν*, though not its compounds; accusatives singular of the first and second declensions, whose nominatives terminate in a long syllable; as, *Λιγνῆαν*, *Φιλιᾶν*, and adverbs in *αν*, as, *αγᾶν*, *λιᾶν*, *περᾶν*, (except *ὀτᾶν*) and also *ατᾶν* have the final syllable long. But accusatives in *αν* from short nominatives are likewise short; as, *ποτνιᾶν*, *φουζᾶν*.

Αν is sometimes made long, on account of the pause, and *παν* is short in Pindar, *Ol.* 2. 153; but these are irregularities.

Αρ in the end of words is short; as, *αυτᾶρ*, *ονᾶρ*, *νεκτᾶρ*, *μακᾶρ*, except the monosyllables *κᾶρ* and *ψᾶρ*.

Ας in the end of words is long; as, *Λιγνῆας*, *ιμᾶς*, *μισᾶς*, *τυψᾶς*, except nouns declined imparisyllabically, that do not form the genitive in *αντος*; as, *μεγᾶς*, *μελᾶς*, *λαμπᾶς*, *σελᾶς*, and accusatives plural of the fifth declension of simple nouns; as, *Τιτανᾶς*, *τυπτοιτᾶς*, adverbs in *ας*; as, *ατρεμᾶς*, *αγκᾶς*, and also the second person singular of the first aorist, and perfect active, and middle; as, *ετυψᾶς*, *τιτυφᾶς*, *τετυπᾶς*.

Μαινομενε φεργας ηλε διεφθορᾶς. Il. O. 128.

Nouns declined parasyllabically, shorten *ας* in the Doric dialect; as, *και ᾰ πιτυς οχινᾶς ενεικαι. Theoc.* 1. 134.

μετα τροπᾶς ηλίσιοι. Hesiod. εργ. κ. ημ. 182. But

Theocr. does not always make these short; as, *οὐδὲ θυρᾶς ἀραξεν*—2. 6. for he does not always follow the Doric dialect.

I in the end of words is short; as, *ἰφῆ, ὀτῆ, μελῆ, τυπτασῆ, Αἰαντῆ, τιθημῆ*, except adverbs or pronouns increased by paragoge; as, *ἰνῆ, ἑτοσῆ*, and the *Attic* *ι*; as, *οδῆ, δευρῆ, ταυτί*, also *κῆ* hordeum, names of letters; as, *ξῆ, πῆ*, and contracted nouns; as, *σινηπῆ, κνηστῆ*—*Il.* Α. 639. *Μασῆ*—*Il.* ψ. 500, and *μητῆ* for *μητῆι*—*αφρικτῆ* in *Cal. Dia.* 65. *εγρηγορτῆ*—*Il.* κ. 182, *αιδρωτῆ*—*Il.* Ο. 228, *αναιμωντῆ*—*Il.* ρ. 363, have the final *τι* long; but this is on account of the Cæsure.

Ιν in the end of words is short; as, *τυτῆσιν, ερῆν, παλῆν*, except nouns in *ιν* that form the genitive in *ινος*; as, *ρηγμῆν*; and nouns that have the nominative in *ις* or *ιν*; as, *ἴν, εῖν, λῆν, ακτῆν, δελφῆν*.

Ημῆν, also, and *υμῆν*, have their final syllable long; but *ἦμιν, ὕμιν, ἄμμιν, ὕμμιν*, are made short in the poets by the Æolic dialect.

In other words *ιν* is made long either by Cæsure, by the insertion of the Æolic digamma, or from the duplicating nature of the liquid.

Nouns ending in *ις* are short; as, *τρῆς, πολλῆς, ἀμοιβαδῆς, τυραννῆς*; but all monosyllables, (save *τις* indefinite) and nouns which have their nominative in *ις* or *ιν*; as, *ἱς, εῖς, λῆς, ακτῆς, δελφῆς*, are excepted; and also feminine dissyllables in *ις, ἰδος, and ἰθος*; as, *αἶπις, ἀψῆς, βαλβῆς, κληῆς, κνημῆς, κρηπῆς, μερμῆς, ορνῆς, σφραγῆς*, and the nominative plural contracted; as, *πολῆς* for *πολῆες*.

Ακρίς, περσίς, νεβρίς, are generally called common, and *πατρίς* is for the most part short—*και πατρίς αρερα*. *Od. A. 407.*

Words also of more than two syllables, having two short syllables preceding the final syllable, have *ις* long; as, *βατραχίς, καλαμῖς, κανονῖς, κεραῖς, πλοκαμῖς, ραφανῖς.*

Words ending in *υ* have the final syllable short; as, *σῦ, γονῦ, γλυκῦ, δακρυῖ*—except the third person singular of the imperfect of verbs in *μι* of the fourth conjugation; as, *ιδῦ, εφῦ, εζειυγινῦ, εδαινῦ*, the names of the letters as *μῦ, νῦ*, and fictitious words formed from the sound; as, *ῦ, γρῦ.*

Words ending in *υι* have the final syllable short; as, *σῦν, πολῦν, βραδῦν*, except *νῦν, μῦν*, and such as have *υς* long in the nominative; as, *ιλῦν, ιχθῦν, ισχῦν, κλιτῦν*; the last of which however is made short by Lycophron v. 1278; nouns whose nominative ends in *υς* or *υι*; as, *φορκῦν*, those nouns that ending in *υι* are declined by *υιος*; as, *μοσσῦν*, and the first person singular imperfect, of verbs in *μι*; as, *εζειυγινῦν, εφῦν.*

But the neuter participle is short; as, *ζειυγινῦν*, and so is *εφῦν* Bæotice for *εφυσαν*.

Nouns in *υε* are long; as, *πῦρ, μαρτυρ*, though the same vowel in the oblique cases is short.

Words ending in *υς* have the last syllable short; as, *βαθῦς, καρῦς, πηχῦς, αδακρυς*; except *υς* originating from contraction; as, *βοτρεῦς* from *βοτρευεις*, or *βοτρευαις*; nouns declined by *ος* pure; as, *ιλῦς, ιχθῦς, αγκῦς, αχλῦς, ιηδῦς, ορφῦς*; nouns having a double termination

in the nominative; as, *φορῦς*; monosyllables, as, *μῦς*, *σῦς*, and participles of the fourth conjugation of verbs in *μι*, as, *ζευγνύς*. *Ιχθυς* and *οφρυς* vary their final syllable, and their compounds are sometimes short.

OF THE QUANTITY OF THE DOUBTFUL VOWELS BEFORE THE PENULT.

Rule. The doubtful vowels, *æ*, *ι*, and *υ*, are generally short, but,

1. *æ* is long, when it supplies the place of the Augment, as, *ᾤον* for *ἦον* *audiebam* from *αἶω* *audio*.

2. *æ* privative, though of itself short, is sometimes lengthened, where three short syllables follow successively, as has been shown in the rules for compound words; as, *ἀθάνατος*, &c.

3. *æ* is likewise long before a vowel in the following words; as, *αἰναις* *perpetuo fluens*; *αἰρίος* *aerius*, *αἰιθαλής* *semper florens*, vel *viridis*; *Αῖνες* *Aones*; *ῥῖσσω* *ruo*, *irruo*, *αἶκῃ* *motus impetuosus*, *αἶκας* from the singular, *ᾤξ* *impetus acris*, *ἀάατος*, *qui vulnerari nequit*, &c. where the middle *æ* is long; *ἀκράντος* *imperfectus*; *βυγάιος*, *jactator*, &c. *ἐλαῖνος* *oleaginus*; *ἰάομαι* *sano*.

4. Likewise in the derivatives of *λάς* *lapis*; as, *λάϊνος*.

5. *Α* is also long before

γ—in *σφραγίζω* *sigillo*; *ναυαγιω* *naufragium facio*, *ναυαγιον*, *naufragium*, *ἰθαγινης* *legitimus*.

δ—in ἀδῆκός mœrore evictus, τædio affectus, for ἀηδῆκός.

θ—in ῥάθυμος negligens.

κ—in ἀκύνσιος nolens, διάκονος minister; λακίω pro λακίω resonō.

Likewise in numerals in ασιος, as has been mentioned above.

λ—in θαλαίην balœna, &c. ἄλοφος non cristatus, ἄλοσύνη amentia, ἀνάλισκω; but this has been already explained on another principle. The same observation will extend to α before μ, ν, ς.

μ—in ἄμῃσας mesais, &c.

ν—in χράνιον calvaria, μανικὸς furiosus, ἀνεψιὸς consobrinus, Τιτάνιος Titanijs.

π—in δραπίτης fugitivus, ναπία sinapi; but δραπίτης may have α long from δραω.

ρ—in ἀράομαι precor, ἀρετής sacerdos, ἀρέτις fem. κάραβος Carabus, ἀμάρακος amaracus; μέγρομαι for μηρόμαι glomero; φλυαῶ nugor.

σ—in ἱπαράσιμος execrabilis, εὐκράσια bonus corporis habitus, κοράσιον puellula; but these depend on another rule given before.

τ—in ἄτερος for ἕτερος alter, θάτεροι for τοῖτεροι, in the compounds of λαας; as, λατομία lapicidina, λατύπος lapicida, διδυματόκος quægeminus peperit.

χ—in τράχυρος piscis quidam.

I is long before the penult.

1. Before a vowel in ἰάομαι sano, ἰάτρος medicus; ἱασίμος sanabilis, ἰήτης medicus, ἰνῶ strideo, ἰύγη sibilus, ἰωγὴς idem, ἰωχμος persecutio, πιερός mons

Thessaliæ, *πιρία, πιερίος—πιριδής* mussæ—see before in the rules drawn from usage or authority.

2. In the compounds of *ἰδς* venenum, as *ιοβόλος* venenum ejaculans, &c. *ιοχίαίρα* quæ sagittis gaudet; in *ἵομαι* puto, *παλίαξις*, insecutio, *πρέϊξις* *σιάϊω* sagino, *λαίω* lætor, *χιονοσις* nivosus, *φθιωτής* Phthia natus.

I is also long before consonants in the following instances, viz. before

1. β—in *ἀλβαντεον* sale tinctum.

2. γ—it is almost always long, as in *ριγίω* frigeo; *σιγαν* sileo.

3. δ—in *σιδήω* scaturio, *πιδυτής* nomen proprium, *χελιδών* Hirundo.

4. θ—in *ιδύνω* dirigo in *Homer*, but short in *Hesiod*; in *ιδύντωρ* moderator, and the like.

5. κ—in *ικαμαι*, it appears to be doubtful, and in its compounds long, as also in the derivatives, *ικεσις* supplicatio, *ικεσις* supplex, *νικαν* vinco, *φοινικισις* Phoenix, *φρικαλίας* *φρικαδής* terribilis; but the four last are long by derivation.

λ—in *ἴλιος* propitius, *ἰλυσσις* limosus, *ἰλαδον* turmatim, *ἰλασμος* propitiatio, *μελίλωτον* melilotum, *ὀμιλωδον* catervatim, *ὀμιλεω* conversor, *πιλω* accumulo, constipo, *φιλητιύω* osculor, *χιλιεύω* pascor, *χίλια* millia, *χιλίας* millenarius, *Ἰλιον* Ilium. But *ι* before the liquids may be considered long on another principle, already explained.

μ—in *βριμάν* fremo, *ἰμέριω* desidero, *ἰμεροσις* amabilis, *μιμέομαι* imitor, *μιμημα* imago, *μιμητος* imitabilis;

likewise in the compounds and derivatives of τιμή honor; φιμάδης camī formam habens. See rules for quantity resulting from composition and derivation.

ν—in all verbs in νιω, as κινέω, κίνυμι moveo, γίνομαι sum, fio, γινώσκω cognosco, δίνηςσις and δινήσις from δινιω instar vorticis circumago; ἰριός caprificus, ἰρίον, occiput, ἀκροθίνια, primitiæ, πιύσκω resipere facio, δελφίνιος from δελφιν, ἄγνιω, duco.

π—in λιπαρέω flagito, ριπίζω ventilo, δῖπιτῆς de-cælo lapsus, ἠρίπαπι increpuit. But these may be considered long by derivation.

ρ—it is always long, as Σιμίρῃμις, nomen proprium.

σ—in ἰσοφαρίζω assimilo; ἰσῶιος similis; ἰσαζω æquum reddo; ἰσοθιος deo similis, from ἴσος equalis; κοίσαλος pulvis excitatus; μισιω odio prosequor; Σισυφος nomen proprium; φθισσηωρ homines perdens; σισύμβριον serpyllum.

τ—in ἰτιά salix, σιτιεύω nutrio, Τιτυρος nomen proprium; Τριτανίς, Τριτογενίς, Τριτογενία Minerva, φιτόω sero, planto, φιτυμα germen.

φ—in διφωω quæro, and its derivative διφητωρ; - in ἰφι fortiter, with its compounds and derivatives ἰφιγενία nomen proprium, ἰφιος robustus, ἰφινος judicio valens; τριφυλλίς trifolium.

χ—in κιχάνω invenio, κίχωρη, κιχώρειον, cichoreum.

Υ is long before the penult.

1. Before a vowel, in Εὐναλιος Mars, κυανίος cæruleus, κυανοχαιτης Epith Neptuni, μυελος medulla, μυυρος velut cauda muris in acutum desinens; μυοδα-

κος receptaculum muris, *πυελος* balneum, *πυιτη* coagulum, *πλατιάζω* ore diducto pronuncio, *ὕετος* pluvia.

It is also long before consonants in the following cases.

Before *γ* in the oblique cases of *θυγάτηρ* filia, and in *μυγαλή* mus araneus.

δ—in *κυδῖμος*, *κυθαλῖμος* illustris; *κυδαινω* and *κυδω* celebrem reddo, *μυθαλῖος* humidus.

δ—in *ἐρυθρίων* erubescō, *ἐρυθράινω* rubefacio, *πυθων* fætor, *μυθήομαι* loquor, and its compounds.

κ—in *ἐρυκανέω* and *ἐρυκανίω* prohibeo, *μυκαομαι* mugio, and *μυκηθμός* its derivative; *φυκίον* alga, muscus, and its derivative *φυκός*.

λ—in *θυλακίς* papaveris genus, *θύλακος* saccus, *κογχύλιον* conchylum, *μυλίων* dentibus frendeō, *σκύλαμαι*, *σκυλεύω*, *συλάω*, *συλεύω* prædor, from *σῦλον* or *εὔλον* spoliū, *σφοιδύλιος* vertebra; *ύλαιος* silvius; *ύλακω* latro, and its derivatives; *ύλακοεις*, *ύλακωδης*; *ύλακώμαρος*, *φύλοπις* pugna.

μ—in the possessive pronouns of the second person, as *ὕμετερος* vester, in the derivatives of *θυμος*, likewise in *κυμαινω* fluctuo, *κρυμωδης* frigidus; *λυμαινω* devasto, *μυμώω* reprehendo.

ν—in some words compounded with *συν*, as in *συνιημι* intelligo, *συνεχης* assidue, *ξυνομ* conjungo, *Πρυνειος*, a name of Apollo.

π—in *λυπιομαι*, doleo, *τρυπαω* perforo, *τρύπανοι* terebra, *τρυπημα* foramen, and its other derivatives.

ρ—in *γυρωω* incurvo, *κυριος* dominus, *μυριος* multiplex, *μυρια* decem millia, *μυραινα* muræna, and its

derivatives and verbs in *υρίω*; as *πλεμμυρειν* inundo, *πλημμυρία* æstus maris, and in the derivatives of *πῦρ*, as *πυράμις*, *πυραιχμης*.

σ, it is commonly long in the first syllables before *σ*, as in *μισαρος* abominandus, *φυσαν* sufflo, likewise in some compounds and derivatives of *λυω*, as *λυσίς*, *λυσίποτος*, *λυσίζωντος*, *λυσιμηλής*, *λυσιμίριμος*.

τ—in *ἀτρευτώνη* Epith. Minervæ, *ἄυτιω* clamo, *φυταλμιος* sator, *φυταλία* locus arboribus consitus.

φ—in *ἱλυφάζω* circumago, *τυφοομαι* superbio, *τυφομαιης* superbus, *τυφομανια* superbia.

χ—in *βρυχομαι* dentibus infrendo, *βρυχαομαι* rugio, *σμυχομαι* dolore ardeo.

υ—is doubtful in a few words, as in *πυραυγης* igne resplendens, *συριζω* fistula cano, *φυραω* misceo, and *θυγατης* a daughter; in the nominative case, and the oblique cases of *ὕδωρ* aqua.

N. B. In many of the examples above given, the Antepenult may be long by derivation or composition. In some instances this has been already observed.

X. OF QUANTITY DEPENDENT ON ACCENT.

1. Every circumflected syllable is long; as, *πῦρ*.
2. When the penult is circumflected, the final vowel is short; as, *μῦσα*.
3. When the penult, naturally long, has an acute accent, the final doubtful vowel is long; as, *ἄρα*.

4. Masculines in *ος* pure, or in *εος*, having the accent on the Antepenult, make the final doubtful vowel in the feminine gender long; as *ἀγισή*.

5. If the doubtful vowel in the penult have an acute accent, with the last syllable short, the penult will be short; as, *φύσις*.

But the opinions of grammarians, on the subject of accentuation, are so various and contradictory, that additional rules would only produce perplexity.

ADDITIONAL OBSERVATIONS.

Words composed of the same letters, having different significations, for the sake of distinction, receive a different pronunciation, or differ in prosody—thus,

ἰκανόν sufficiens, has *α* short.

ικάνον veni, has *α* long.

ὕλη sylva, has the *υ* long.

ὕλη the name of a city, has the *υ* short.

ἱάνος peplum, has the penult always short, and may be derived from *ἵννυμι* induo.

ἱάνος subtilis, from *εἶμι* eo, has the penult always long.

ἀρίστον optimum, has the first syllable short.

ἀρίστον prandium, has the first long.

The quantity of vowels is sometimes altered for the sake of the sound, or by the sound, the better to express the thing signified—thus,

Ἦ δὲ μέγα ἰαχυσά ἀπο ἧα καββαλεν οἶόν. H. E. 343.

Πολλά λισσομένη χρυσάμπυκας ἔτειν' ἴππυς. *Il. E. 358.*

In words of more than three syllables, which in Hexameter verse will of course form two Spondees, or a Dactyl and a Spondee, that is, two feet; or which form one foot and part of a second; as, ἀθανάτος, ἀκαμάτος, ἀποθανισθε, ἀγορασθε, πριαμίδας, and the like, where there is no particular stress necessarily laid on a syllable, which might prolong it contrary to analogy; there will be so little difference in pronouncing the whole line, between a Tribachys, and a Dactyl, that the former may be readily used for the latter, without injury; and this will account for many seeming irregularities in prosody, without supposing syllables on every occasion, where these apparent irregularities are found to be common or doubtful.

Καὶ βαλε Πρῆμῖδαι κατ' ἀοπίδα πάντοσι ἴσην. *Il. F. 356.*

Ζεῦ κῦδίσει, μέγιστε, καὶ ἀθάνατοι θεοὶ ἄλλοι. *Il. G. 298.*

Ἰλιον ἐκπύρσαντ' ἱυτείχιοι ἀπονισσθαι. *Il. B. 288.*

Words which are long by one dialect, are often short in another; as *κᾶλος* in *Homer* is used near three hundred times, and has the penult always long by the Ionic poetic dialect; while the Dramatic writers generally, if not always, have the penult of the same word short. In the Doric dialect its penult is always short. In *Theocritus* again, who uses the Ionic and Doric dialects promiscuously, its penult is sometimes long, sometimes short, even in the same verse; as, *Πολυφαιμι, τὰ μὴ καλὰ καλὰ πιφάνται*. So

πλαγεις by the Attic dialect, has the penult short; πλαγεις in the Doric dialect has the penult long.

Hence perhaps it may be collected that the hymn to Venus, and some epigrams, commonly ascribed to *Homer*, are the productions of a more recent muse; for, Hymn to Venus, verse 29,

Τῇδε πατὴρ Ζεὺς δῶκε κἄλον γέρας ἀντὶ γάμοιο

Φρυχθηναί τε καλως, και τιμῆς ὄνει ἀρεσθαι. *Hom. Epi.*
ἡ κεραμεις. 4.

Neither does *Homer* shorten τᾶς, αὐτᾶς, βυλᾶς, μυ-
σᾶς, and the like.

For the same reason *Hesiod*, as *Cicero* conjectures, must have been much later than *Homer*. *Theog.* ver. 8, 17, 22.

Εργ· και ἡμερ. lib. i. v. 63. *Theog.* v. 585, 903; so ὁπαρῖνος long in *Homer*, is short in *Hesiod*. Εργ· και Ημερ.

Thus also τίνω, φθίνω, φθάνω, πορσύνω, καταδύνω, in *Homer*, are always long. In the *Attic Tragic* writers, always short. φθίσις, φθίτος, ἀφθίτος, φθινύθειν, φθαμένος, in *Homer*, and by the *Ionic* dialect, are always short; φθίστηναι is long.

Οὔτε ποτ' εἰς πόλεμον γ' ἀλλὰ φθινυθεσκε φίλον κῆρ.
Il. A. 491.

Τυσδε δ' ἔα φθινύθειν, ἵνα καὶ δύο, τοικεν Ἀχαιῶν. *Il.*
B. 346.

Ὅς πο πανημέριοι συγερῶ κρεινόμεθ' ἄρηι. (κρ long.)
Ib. 385.

Τιμὴν δ' Ἀργείοις ἀποτινέμεν, ἣντιν' εἰσικεν. *Il. Γ.* 286,
289, Τίτειν.

Κείνῃ πορσυνέστα λείχος· Τροαὶ δὲ μ' ἐπίσσω. *Il. Γ.*
411.

Δίκας τινεσσι τῆς ἐν Ἀυλίδι σφαγῆς. *Iphig. in Taur.*
339, et alibi.

Νέων φθίνοντων μείζον ἄρνευμαι κλειος. *Eurip. Alcest.*
v. 56.

Ζητῶν· φθίνει γὰρ καὶ μαραίνεται νοσῶ. *Ib.* 201.

Τοὶ γὰρ φυτεύων παῖδας ἔκ ἐτ' ἄν φθάνοις. *Ib.* 662.

Χωρεὶ τρεμνσσι κῶλα, καὶ μόλις φθάνει. *Medea.* 1169.

The even feet in *Iambic Tragic* verse admit not in the even places, that is the second and fourth, (there being six in all) *especially in the fourth foot*, an Anapæst, a Dactyl, or Spondee, but only an Iambus, or its equivalent, a Tribrachys. Hence the proper names in the seven following verses, must have been pronounced, Antigone, Hermione, Astynax, Andromache, Nuptlemos. See

Ταμῆς τ' ἀδελφῆς Ἀντιγόνης, παιδὸς τε σῶ. *Eurip. Phæn.* 764.

Μενελαὸς ἀγαγὼν Ἑρμιονην Σπάρτης ἀπο. *Orest.* 65,
et passim.

Ἡ σπαρτιάτις Ἑρμιονη, τῇ λῆρα γὰρ. *Andr.* 889.

Ῥιφθέντα πύργων Ἀστυάνακτ' ἀπ' ὀρθίων. *Ib.* 10.

Φρῆδος, μετ' αὐτῷ τ' Ἀνδρομάχῃ πολλῶν ἔμοι. *Troad.*
1130.

Ἄυτος δ' ἀνήκται Νεοπτόλεμος, καὶ νῆας τινὰς. *Ib.* 1126.

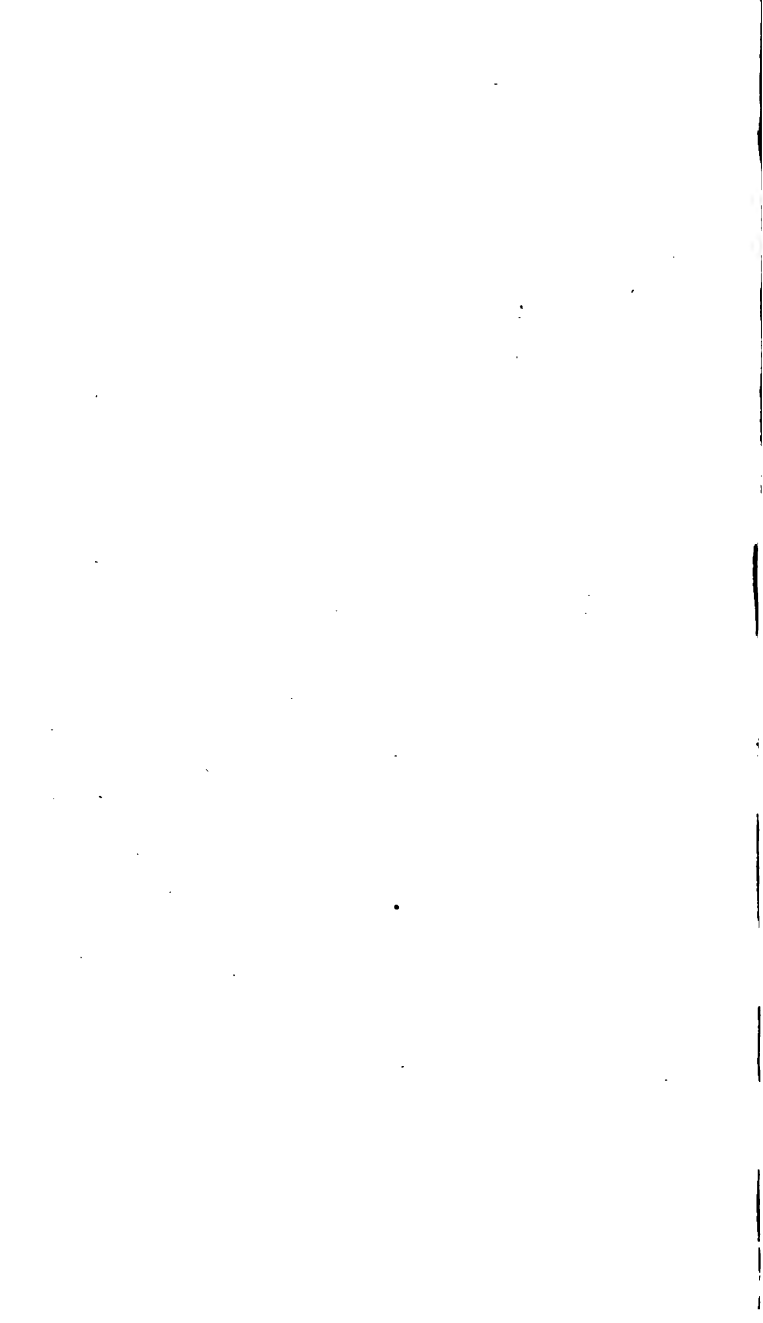
Τῷ νησιώτῃ Νεοπτολέμῳ δορὸς γέρας. *Androm.* 14.

As the fifth foot in all these examples must either be an Iambus, or its equivalent, a Tribrachys, it is

manifest that these proper names must be pronounced in manner as above.

From this rapid pronunciation of the short vowels, we may collect, that as often as the Latin *Comic* writers, who exhibit this swiftest mode of utterance, used a word, the first syllable of which is naturally short, and the last naturally long; as, *bonos, malos, sedens, boves*, they so used them, that these dissyllables, when a consonant moreover followed, occupied, in the verse, either the place of two short or one long syllable.

This is not to be understood so that a syllable naturally long, which is besides produced by position, should be shortened, and that we should read *bonös, malös, &c.* but rather that the short vowels should be struck out, and that we should read, *bnos, mlos, sedens, βες βαυfs.*



GREEK PROSODY.



PART II.

OF THE VARIOUS KINDS OF VERSE.

I. DACTYLIC VERSE.

THIS name is derived from the principal foot employed in this kind of verse.

In the common *Heroic*, which is *Hexameter Catalectic*, no other feet are used but *Dactyls* and *Spondees*. One foot constitutes a metre.

ÆOLIC verse, which is a species of *Dactylic*, admits in the first metre any foot of two syllables: the rest must be all *Dactyls*, except when the verse is *Catalectic*, and then the *Catalectic* part must be part of a *Dactyl*.

LOGAOIDICS, (another species of *Dactylic* verse) require a *Trochaic Syzygy* (conjunction) at the end, all the other feet being *Dactyls*. Of these two kinds of verse, notice will be taken in the general enumeration hereafter.

DACTYLIC verse is measured by single feet, and a complete *Dactylic* is a *Hexameter*: whereas the other kinds of verse are measured by double feet.

Thus: six single feet, all *Iambuses*, or *Iambuses* and *Spondees*, form an *Iambic Trimeter*, in Latin, *Senarius*.

Dactylic verse has been distinguished into different species; as follows.

1. *Hexameter*, or *Heroic* verse, consists of six feet, the fifth of which is generally a *Dactyl*, and the sixth always a *Spondee*, each of the other may be either a *Dactyl* or a *Spondee*, at the poet's choice; as,

ὦς ἐἴπῃσ' ἄτρυνε μένος κ' θυμὸν ἐκείν. *Hom.* 5. 792.

Οὐ δηποτε Τρῶες πρὸ πυλῶν Δαρδανιδῶν. *Hom.* 5. 789.

Sometimes, in a solemn, majestic, or mournful description, the slow heavy *Spondee* takes place of the *Dactyl*, in the fifth foot; from which circumstance, such lines are called *Spondaic*; as,

ὦ Ἀχιλλεῦ, κελαι μὲ Δῖι φιλε μυθήσασθαι. *Hom.* 1. 74.

A line, on the contrary, composed generally of *Dactyls*, admirably demonstrates celerity or rapidity; as,

Τριχθα τε και τετραχθα διατρυφει εκπεισε χειρος. *Hom.* 3. 363.

For the most advantageous combination of feet in a *Hexameter* verse, however, no general rule can be given. Harmonious variety must be pursued: for the most happy arrangement of words would pall upon the ear, if repeated through a few successive verses.

II. HEXAMETER *μικτός*.

This is the ordinary *Hexameter*, in every respect, except that the sixth foot is an *Iambus*, instead of a *Spondee*; as,

Τρώες δ' ἑρρίγησαν, ὅπως ἰδονάϊον ἴφιν. *Hom.*

This however might rather be considered as a defective *Hexameter*, than a distinct species.

But in the foregoing sketch of Prosody, a particular reason has been given for the *omicron* in *ίφιν* being made long.

III. PRIAPEAN.

This, though usually accounted a *Dactylic verse*, may perhaps with more propriety be divisible into two lines, and be reckoned two *Choriambics*, viz. a *Glyconic*, and a *Pherecratic*, which will be considered hereafter.

As this kind of verse was employed only on light subjects, and may be resolved as above, it is unnecessary to be very particular.

Scale.

1	2	3	4	5	6
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—

IV. PENTAMETER.

This verse consists of five feet. The first and second may be either a *Dactyl* or *Spondee* at pleasure: the third must always be a *Spondee*: the fourth and fifth *Anapaests*.

This was the mode of scanning this species of verse among the ancients, as appears from *Quintilian*.

Among the moderns, it is more usual to scan the *Pentameter*, thus: The first two feet as before; then a *semifoot*, or single long syllable; and finally two *Dactyls*, followed by another *semifoot*, or syllable over; as,

Ὅτι ποδῶν ἀρετῆς, ἔτι παλαισμοσύνης. *Tyrtæus*.

Νικῶν δὲ θίαν θρηϊκίον βορέην. *Tyrtæus*.

Divided thus, οὐτι πο | δων αρε | τῆς ὕ | τι παλαισ |
μοσύνης.

Or thus, οὐτι πο | δων αρε | τῆς | ὕτιπα | λαισμοσυ
| νης.

Ovid, among the Latins, and *Callimachus*, among the Greeks, furnish examples in abundance of *Pentameter* verse.

V. ÆOLIC PENTAMETER.*

This verse, so called from the *Æolian* maid *Sappho*, its inventress, consists of four *Dactyls*, preceded by a *Spondee*, a *Trochee*, or an *Iambus*;† as,

ὅς ἄν | δρῶν φρενας | ευμαρε | ως υπο | δαμναται
οἶνός | ᾧ φίλε | παῖ λῆγῃ | τᾷ καὶ ᾗ | λα θῖᾷ.

VI. PHALÆCIAN PENTAMETER.

This measure consists of a *Dactylic Penthemimeris*, and a *Dactylic Dimeter*, or *Adonic*, and it may be formed from the *Hexameter* verse, by striking out the fourth foot, and the latter half of the third;

ος εχε

as, ἀνταρ ἐπειτ' αυτοισι βελ πικρὸς ἰφίσις.

-- | -- | -- | -- | -- another form of the *Phalæcian*.

These *Phalæcians* are classed as *Dactylics*, because they may be thus formed from the *Hexameter*; but more particularly, because they admit variations, which better accord with the *Dactylic*, than with *Choriambic* metre.

The *Penthemimeris* contains five half feet, or two feet and a half, measured or counted from the beginning of a line; the *Trihemimeris* contains three

* The twenty-ninth Idyl of *Theocritus* is in this metre.

† Sometimes the first foot was a *Dactyl*.

ought to be a *Dactyl*, to prevent the line from becoming too prosaic.

Various forms.

- - -		- - -		- - -		- -
- -		- - -		- -		- -
- -		- -		- - -		- -
- - -		- - -		- - -		- -

IX. TETRAMETER MEIURUS, OR FALISCAN,

Consists of the last four feet of the *Hexameter meiurus*, i. e. the last four feet of an ordinary *Hexameter*, only concluding with an *Iambus* instead of a *Spondee*. In this verse, the *Dactyl* was preferred in the three first places, though a *Spondee* was admissible into the first and second.

X. TETRAMETER ACEPHALUS.

This species of verse, if considered as *Dactylic*, is the *Tetrameter a posteriore*, wanting the first semifoot; but it is in reality the *Catalectic Anapæstic*, to which it is therefore referred.

Various forms of Tetrameter Acephalus.

-		- - -		- - -		- -
- -		- - -		- - -		- -
- -		- -		- - -		- -
-		- -		- - -		- -

All reducible to the Anapæstic measure.

XI. TETRAMETER CATALECTIC.

This verse consists of a heroic *Hephthemimeris*, or the *Tetrameter a priore*, wanting a semifoot at the end, as will be seen by the subjoined scale.

Scale.

-vv	-vv	-vv	-
-vv	- -	-vv	-
-vv	-vv	-vv	-
- -	- -	-vv	-
-vv	-vv	- -	-

It was usual in this verse to employ all *Dactyls*. In the *Tragic* choruses, this metre sometimes occurs mixed with verses of a different construction.

XII. DACTYLIC TRIMETER.

To such verses as the following, this name might be given.

Varieties.

- -	-vv	-vv
- -	-vv	- -

This species of verse is better included in the class of *Choriambics*; the former will then be called *Glyconic*, the latter *Pherecratic*.

XIII. TRIMETER CATALECTIC, ARCHILO-
CHIAN.

The *Trimeter Catalectic* is a heroic *Penthemimeris*.

- - - | - - - | -

And such is the construction uniformly observed by *Horace*; but other poets, as *Ausonius*, sometimes made the first foot a *Spondee*; which was used, though very rarely, in the second place, and with injury to the verse, especially in the latter case.

XIV. DACTYLIC DIMETER, OR ADONIC.

The *Adonic* verse consists of two feet, the first a *Dactyl*, the second a *Spondee*.

The *Adonic* is usually joined to the *Sapphic*, or *Trochaic Pentameter*. In odes, one *Adonic* is annexed to three *Sapphics* to form the *Strophe* or *Stanza*. In *Tragic* choruses, it is arbitrarily added to any number of *Sapphics*, without regard to uniformity. Short pieces of *Adonic* measure still exist, and *Sappho* wrote entire poems in this short measure, which are lost.

ANAPÆSTIC.

So named, because in any place, an *Anapæst* may be used.

This verse admits of four kinds of feet, each of four times, viz.

An *Anapæst*,

A *Dactyl*,

A *Spondee*, and sometimes, but rarely

A *Proceleusmatic*.

As, Ἀγίτ' ω | παιδὶς || τὴν γῆσιν πρὸς δόμων. *Hec.* 59.

Ω σιροπα Διὸς | ω σποτία νύξ. *Ib.* 68.

Δειμασι φασμασι | ω ποτιῖά χθον. *Ib.* 70.

Ὅ μιν οἰχομένους | φυγὰς ὁδὸν νεκρὸν ἀν. *Or.* 1486.

An *Anapæstic monometer Acatalectus*, which is also called *basis*, may be varied in this manner:

Τίνα Τρῳιάδων. *Eurip.* *Hec.* 97. Two pure *Anapæsts*.

Τὰδ' ἐλευσσαν. *Ib.* 115. Consisting of an *Anapæst* and *Spondee*, or a *Ionicus a minore*, and a syllable over.

Ποῖα δὲ πόλις. *Ib.* 161. Composed of an *Ionic a majore*, and a syllable over.

Τὴς θ' ὑπὸ γαίαν. *Ib.* 149. A *Choriambic*, and a syllable over.

Συνδύλευσα. *Ib.* 203. A *Dispondeus*, or double *Spondee*, an impure verse.

Ἐνθα νεκρὸν μετα. *Ib.* 209. Two *Dactyls*.

But the *body* of *Anapæstic* verse, is generally com-

posed of *Dimeters*. The *basis* or *monometer* for the most part precedes the *Paræmiac*, which occupies the end of the sentence.

The *Paræmiac* is when after three feet of four times, one common syllable is over, or one syllable is wanting to complete the verse. It is so called from *παροιμία*, because many proverbial sentences were comprised in this measure; as,

τὸς σὺς δι' οὐκ οὐκ. A *Spondee* and an *Anapaest*.

Sch. χρεῖζω. Χρεῖζω διαπῶν | τὸς αὐτὸς | σαι. *Æsch.* *Pr.* 283. A *Spondee* and an *Anapaest* in the first member, and an *Anapaest*, and a syllable over in the second.

Thus we must read after five complete feet; and after six full feet,

Πηποτι | μοχθῶν. A *Dactyl* and a *Spondee*.

Æsch. *Pr.* 100. Χρη τερματὰ τοῦδ' | σπιτιλαί. A *Spondee* and an *Anapaest* in the first member, and an *Anapaest* in the second, with a syllable over.

Note, That in the *Paræmiac*, the concluding syllable, or syllable over, ought only to be subjoined to an *Anapaest*: A *Spondee* indeed is admitted in *Aristophanic* verse, but not in other kinds of *Catalectic Anapaestics*.

There are also other *Anapaestics*, viz. *Brachycatalectics*, *Hypercatalectics*, and *Catalectics*, terminating in one or two syllables. But these are found only in *Choruses*, *Monostrophes*, (or those that have but one *Strophe*,) and *Pindarics*.

In other metres, it is a fault, if single feet termi-

nate a part of speech, i. e. if the words are not broken by the feet; but in these *Anapæstics*, it is a beauty; as,

Σφαγίων θισθαι | τυμβυ δ' ἐπιβας. *Eurip. Hec.* 111.

Δισσων μύθων | ῥητορες ἦσαν. *Ib.* 126.

Monometers, *Hypercatalectic*, or *Penthemimer*, (i. e. containing five half feet)—By *Scaleger* called *Choric*, *Stesichorian*.

Δορι δὴ δορι παρ | σαν—pure *Anapæsts*. *Eur. Hec.* 909.

Ατρεως ἰκποβο | σα. *Ib. Or.* 1001. A *Spondee* and a *Dactyl*, with a syllable over, or an *Ionic a minore*, *Dim. Catalect*.

Δεινα δ' ἀμ' ἐπον | ται. *Soph. Oed. Tyr.* 479. An *Ionic a majore*, *Brachycatalectic*, or a *Spondee*, and an *Anapæst*, with a syllable over.

Προς ἐμὸν ὁμογενετο | ρα. *Eur. Ph.* 168.

Καταβορυχος οἰμ | ασι. *Ib.* 148. *Monometer Hypercat*.

The last, where there is any thing superfluous, is often resolved into two short syllables. Thus, in the *Strophe* of *Soph. Ant.* the following verse,

Αγοτρων εἶσος εἰς | εἶτος. Ἰ εἶης εἰς εἶτος. *Ant.* 347, has the last syllable resolved into two short.

The following verse *στοιμαχῆσι τε καὶ | γούσι. Or.* 204, is called by the *Schol.* a *Dimeter Hypercat*. but it may rather be named a *Dimet. Acatal*.

So also:

Εἰς μέγας ἐν ἔρ | ασι. *Soph. Elect.* 175.

Ταλαινά νυν σε. *Soph. El.* 1438, has been called a

Monom. Hypercat. Dochmaic; though it is doubtless an *Iambic Penthemimeris*, i. e. two *Iambuses* and a half, or an *Antisphastic*.

Αγετ' ἀμφιλοφον | ζυγοι. *Soph. An.* 359. This verse is a *Dimeter Brachycatalectic*, called by *Scaliger Glyconic, Aristophanian*.

Εκατα καταχαλκ | κον ᾤπαν. *Eur. Ph.* 110. a pure *Anaphastic* verse.

Ποδος ιχθιος επεν | τελλων. *Ib.* 105.

Κρίνει τρισσας | μακρων. *Ib. Hec.* 645, a *Dimeter Catalectic*, in a syllable, called by *Scaliger, Paramiac, or Hephthemimeris, Pindaric*.

Ο' δε πᾶις Στροφει | κακομητας *Eur. Or.* 1403, pure.

Δοριθηρατος | προς Αχαιων. *Ib. Hec.* 105.

Πεμψατε Δαιμονες | ικετευω. *Ib.* 99.

Ηλυσιν αεθρων | προτιθίσα. *Ib.* 67.

Ως μοι κρινω | σιν ονειρας. *Ib.* 89, a *Dimeter Catalect.* in two syllables, called by *Scaliger, an Alcmænic*.

The following verse from *Soph. El.* 174, is impure, or *Dactylic*.

θαρσει μοι θαρ | σεις τεκνον; and also this from *Euriph. Or.* 205.

Δακρυσι τ' ενυχι | οισ, αγαμος; and also *Ar. Pl.* 600.

Ου γαρ πεισεις, εδ' ην πεισης and τινα μεμψιν ες η | μᾶς επης; because an *Anaphast* does not precede the last.

The following *Archilochian* is most impure, *Εξαομονιδη Χαριλας, Hephast.* p. 27.

Ποσιν εξανυσαι | μι δι αιθερος, pure, *Ph.* 167.

(In the *Schol.* to *Soph. El.* 134, φιλοτητος.αμει | βεμιναι χαριν, is called *Acatalectic* in two syllables. It

should be called *Catalectic* in two syllables, i. e. when after one foot it ends with two syllables.)

ἔνιπτος πολέμῳ | φονίος τε δράκων. *Eurip. Or.* 1406.

Pure, being all *Anapaests*.

Ἐνὶπλος γὰρ ἐπ' αὐτ' | οἱ ἐκινθῶσκει. *Soph. Oed. T.* 477.

Γοῖροι γοῖραις | ἱπποτ' ἔμα φρην. *Eur. Hec.* 84.

Μορφην εἰτ' ἔν | θιὸς εἰτε βροτῶν. *Soph. El.* 201.

Ἀγέτ' ὦ παῖδες | τῇ γράυῃ πρὸ δαμον. *Eur. Hec.* 59.

Ἀγέτ' ὀρθῆσαι | τὴν ὁμοθυλον. *Ib.* 60.

Τὴν χιωνώδῃ | θρηκὴν κατεχει. *Ib.* 81.

Φρενὸς πρεσβυς | φρενδοὶ παῖδες. *Ib.* 162.

Ὡλεσάτ' ὦλεσάτ' | ἔκετι μοι βίος. *Ib.* 168, a *Dimeter Hypercatalectic*, called by *Scaliger Partheniac*, *Simmiac*.

Αἶτος Δίος αἰ | θερὴ φίλε, χαί | ρει. *Scalig.*

Οὐδ' ὁ παρὰ τοῖς Ἀχι | ρόντα θίος ἀνὰσ | τῶν. *Soph. Elec.* 184, a *Pindaric*.

θαμά βοτρυοῖν | τὰ Διωνύσου α | δαμον. *Scal.*

TRIMETER CATALECTIC, in a syllable, (*Stesichor-ian*.)

Ἀναπαίσι χορῶν | τίκος ὀλβιῆ δος | πτυποι, ἠδυν. *Ib.*

Impure, an *Archebulian*, or *Callimachian*—though called TETRAMETER CATALECTIC, in a dissyllable (*Simonidian*.)

Ἀγέτω θίος ὤ | γὰρ ἔχω δίχα τῶνδ' | ἀειδὼν. *Hephæst.* 27. The following is still more impure, on account of the *Iambus* in the first foot.

Φίλω τέτρα ἀρ | τι γὰρ οἱ Σικελῶ | μιν ἔννα. *Ib.*

Δοτε Πιερίδης | λυρικῶν μελῶν | μαλίστ' ὦφρον. *Ib.*
A Trimeter Acatalectic. (Simonidian.)

Παταγυῖτε ποδὶς | λυροίσσ' αὐαί | Δίος ἢ θυγατρὸς. *Ib.*
A Trimeter Catalectic, in a syllable (Aristophanian.)

Ἡ γῆς ἀροτρίοις | ῥῆξαι δαπνίδον | καρποὶ Διὸς | θείονα-
 θαι. *Ar. Pl. 515.*

Στιβαδὰ σχοίων | καρῶν μετ' ἢ τὰς εὐδοί | τὰς
 εὐφροί. *Ib. 541.*

Ἀγε τ' ὦ Σπάρτας | ἑσπλοὶ κυρτοὶ | ποτὶ τὰς Ἀργεὺς |
 κυνάσιν. *Herhæst. p. 26.*

Ὡς αὖ μαλλόν | τοῖς πηδάλιοις | ἢ ταυρὶ ἵμῶν | πειθαρχῇ.
Ib.

This last verse is called *Læonic*, and is impure, on account of the *Spondee* in the first foot.

OF IAMBIC VERSE.

The *Iambic* verse at first admitted the *Iambus* only, as may be seen in the following verse of *Archilochus*, its inventor.

Πατήρ Λυκαμῆς | α, ποιοῖ ἐκ | φρεσὶ λόγον.

But as this was not only burdensome to the writer, but ungrateful to the ear, on account of the constant recurrence of the same foot;

Tardior ut paulo graviorque veniret ad aures,

Spondæos stabiles in jura paterna recepit. *Hor.*

Spondees being once received into the uneven places, a door was soon open to other feet: for the first syllable of a *Spondee* is resolvable into two

short syllables, and thus the *Spondee* is transformed into an *Anapest*: and when the last syllable of the *Spondee* is resolved into two short syllables, the *Spondee* becomes a *Dactyl*. And a *Tribrachys* is an *Iambus*, or short and long syllable, forming three times, resolved into three short syllables.

Hence the *Iambic* verse admits in the unequal or left hand places,

An *Iambus*,
Tribrachys,
Spondee,
Dactyl,
Anapest.*

In the equal or right hand places, i. e. in the second and fourth,

An *Iambus*, or
Tribrachys.

And in the sixth place,

An *Iambus*, or
Pyrrichius, on account of the closing syllable being indifferent.

* The writers of Comedy reject the *Anapest* only in the last place; but the Tragic writers very rarely, perhaps never use it in the second or fourth place. Some Critics have therefore thought the verses incorrect, where this foot appears in either of these places, and that wherever these occur, the verse must be amended from the various readings.

In *Sophocles*, an *Anapest* is very rarely found in the third place, and a *Dactyl* perhaps never in the fifth, because the verse would then sound too much like a *Hexameter*.

A *Tribrachys* is sometimes found in the fifth place, as well as an *Anapest*, the latter more rarely.

Some Critics also observe that an *Anapest* should never succeed a *Dactyl*, nor should an *Anapest* follow a *Tribrachys*.

An *Iambic* verse in its constitution, is composed of *Trimeter Acatalectic*; but there are others; as,

1. The MONOMETER ACATALECTIC, or *Base*.

Ἰω ταλας. *Eur. Hecub.* 1074.

Ἐπισ' επισεν. *Soph. Aj.* 625.

Μομφαι έχων. *Ib.* 180.

Ἐμίδει δομων. *Eur. Or.* 987.

Ἀνακαλεσθαι. *Ib. Ph.* 1506. A *Ditrocheus*, on account of the common syllable.

2. The MONOMETER HYPERCATALECTIC, or *Penthemimeris*; as,

Ὅσον ταχιστ' | α. *Soph. El.* 1458.

Ἀχισι συνιδ' | ος. *Eur. Ph.* 1519.

Ἡ ταν παροιδ' | εν. *Ib.* 1512. B. προπαροιδεν.

Αἰδηλον αδ' | αν. *Soph. Aj.* 613.

Ἰμερος έχει | με. *Ib. Oed. Col.* 1804. Or a *Pæonic*.

Δαιμον ου | χα. *Eur. Hec.* 656.

Αφιλα παρ' αφι | λοις. *Soph. Aj.* 624.

3. DIMETER BRACHYCATALECTIC, *Euripidean*, *Eupholidæan*.

τεκνων εμων | φυλαξ. *Eur. Hec.* 1083.

Εἰς αντλον εμπ' | ιων. *Ib.* 1025.

Ἀναπετασον | πυλας. *Ib. Ph.* 304.

Ἀγαμεμνονει | ος παις. *Ib. Or.* 836. An *Agamemnonian*, hence the verse becomes *Anapaestic*, similar in quality to the preceding, and to the three following.

Δισσοισιν Ατρ' | ειδαις. *Ib.* 816.

Βαρυβρομοι | βρονται. *Ib. Ph.* 190.†

Χρεος εμολιτε | ποτε. *Ib. Or.* 151.

Ελεις ελεις | εμολι. *Ib. Ph.* 1293-4.‡

Κλειναν Ἀγν | νορίδαν. *Ib.* 225.§

Υπερταταν | πολιαν. *Soph. An.* 1154.||

The following are impure—

και σωφρονα παλοισ. *Ph.* 183.

προσιπι δ' Οριτας. *Or.* 1438.

more properly *Ionic*.

† More properly than a *Pæonic*.

‡ Either a *Trochaic*, or *Anapaestic Monometer Hypercatalectic*. *Ph.* 169.

§ Rather than an *Antispastic*.

|| It is called an *Ionic Dimeter Catalectic*.

The following are impure.

Επισσ υτο τανδ | ι γαν. *Ph.* 1072.

Φοιος ενκ' Εριν | υνι. *Ib.* 1317. B. ενκεν:

4. DIMETER CATALECTIC HEPTHEMIMERIS.

(*Anacreontic*.)

Προσιπι δ' αλλ | ος αλλον. *Eur. Or.* 1418.

Ζηλωτος ων | ποτ' οίκος. *Ib.* 971.

Σφακται κυσιν | τι φοινιαν. *Ib. Hec.* 1077.*

Αν μητε πιλα | γος αλιον. *Ib.* 950.

Αιγιμ' άσυνι | τον ευραν. *Ib. Ph.* 1721.

Ανα κελαδον α | πο λεχιος. *Ib. Or.* 185.†

Επι κωμον εκπ | ιτασθεις. *Ib. Cycl.* 495.

Ηϊοσιν άερμ | ατευσας. *Ib. Or.* 995.‡

Θιω ιμεσις | εις Ελευσις.§

* Rather than an *Ionic Dimeter Acatalectic*, as the *Schol.* at *Or.* 1395.

† Or a *Trochaic*.

‡ *Anac.* 27. 1. It is also called an *Ionic Dimeter Acatalectic*. *Schol.*

§ Either a *Pæonic Dimeter Hypercatalectic*, or an *Iumbic Dimeter Brachycatalectic*, θιω *Synizesis*: whence also it becomes a *Prosediac Dimeter Acatalectic*. *Or.* 1442.

The following are impure.

Δι αἵματος υ—πρῶλειπαι. *Or.* 815. An *Ionic Dimeter Acatalectic*, *Schol.*

Σταθεις επιφοιν | ιον αἶμα. *Ib.* 1256. More properly a *Prosodiac Dimeter Hypercatalectic*.

Εκρῖθη δ' εἰς ἄν | εν ἰδῶ. *Hec.* 644. *Ionic*.

5. DIMETER ACATALECTIC. (*Archilochian, Aristophanian.*)

Δι ασπιδων, | δι αἱματων. *Euc. Ph.* 1300.

Βοαν Βοαν | αὐτῶ βοαν. *Ib. Hec.* 1092.

Ελικτος ευθ | γς ιτι βριφος. *Ib. Ph.* 655.

Εγω δε πλοκα | μον αναδετοις. *Ib. Hec.* 923.

Τον εμον αλιον | επι πιλαγος. *Ib.* 938.

Ταδε σ' επιμνει | μελεα παθια. *Ib. Ph.* 1724.*

It should be remarked, that among the Greek poets, the same *συναφεια* is always observed both in *Iambics* and *Trochaics*, which is observed in *Anapaestics*.

* The following verse is impure.

βαλοιμι χρονα | φυγαδα μελεον. *Ph.* 170.

6. DIMETER HYPERCATALECTIC. (*Alcaic, Alcmæanian.*)

Γυναικός αντ—ιοι εαθιντ | ες. *Eur. Or.* 1461.

Ο Φρυγιος η | τρικερυθος Αι | ας. *Ib.* 1480.

Λαιφος δεπαν | αδηλον ηδ | η. *Ib. Alc.*

Γενομεθα γινο | μεθ' αθλιαν | γι. *Ib. Ph.* 1708.

Ποθινα δακρυ | α παρα φιλαισ | ι. *Ib.* 1726, 27.

Ατρεμας ιθι λο | γην αποδος εφ' | τι. *Ib. Or.* 150.

7. TRIMETER BRACHYCATALECTIC. (*Alcmanian.*)

Ζυγίετα παιδ' | ὅποιον ἂδ' | οἶαν. *Ib. Ph.* 340.

Μετῖβαλεν ἄρμ | α ταν πρὸς ἑσπ | ερον. *Ib. Or.* 1002.

Λιόντες Ελλ | ανες δύω | διδύμω. *Ib.* 1401.

Ιαχὰ δρυων | θυρετρα καὶ | σαβμυς. *Ib.* 1474. Β. δο-
μων.

Θιασοὶ ἱεροὶ | ορσιναίεχο | ρευσα. *Ib. Ph.* 1744.*

* The following verses are impure.

Φυγᾷ δὲ ποδὶ | το χρευσισσανδ' | αλον. *Or.* 1468.

Μεγάλα δὲ τις | δύναμις δι' αλας | ορων. 1546.

The latter therefore is called a *Prosodiac Trimeter Acatalectic*, the former an *Antispastic Trimeter Acatalectic*.

8. TRIMETER CATALECTIC. (*Hērionactic.*)

Εχων ἐμ' ὥς | τε ναυσίπομπ | ον αυραν. *Eur. Ph.*
1706.

Χαριν αχαριστ | οὐ εἰς θεῖς | διδῶσα. *Ib.* 1745.

Εξοιθ' ὁ μιν | το κείθεν ὁ δε | το κειθεν. *Ib. Or.* 1412.

9. TRIMETER ACATALECTIC. (*Archilochian.*)

Τα λοιπα νῦν | ακυσαθ' οἱ | ἄχρη παθη. *Æsch. Pr.*
709.

Ωμοῖς ἀριστ | εροῖς ἀνακλ | ασας διεγν. *Eur. Or.* 1471.

Συλλαβεῖθ ὁμηρ | ον τηνδ' ὅταν | στειχη παλιν. *Ib.* 1189.*

* The verse is impure, when a *Tribrachys* occupies the last place; as,

Ὡν οἶδα καὶ γ | ὦ τινα πολὶτ | ῆν ἡμετερον. *Al. Scal. p.*
176.

The last word must be announced *ἡμετέρον*.

Αὐτῆργὸς οἱ | περ καὶ μοῖοι | σωζέσσι πολιν. *Or.* 918.

It should be read *γην* instead of *πολιν*.

Οἷς μὴ πῖλαζ' | εἰν ἀλλὰ λῖς | οἷως γυποδάς. *Æsch. Pr.*
718.

where without doubt, it should be read *αλιγονοῖς ποδάς*.

Likewise a *Scazon* or *Choliambus*. (*Hiphonactean*.)

Ἀκυσσάθ' | ἰππ' | ἀνακτὸς υ' | γὰρ ἀλλ' ἤκω. *Hephæst.*
p. 17.

Ὁ μυσσοποι | ὅς ἐνθαδ' | ἰππ' | ἀναξ κείται. *Theoc. Scal.*
p. 136.

10. TRIMETER HYPERCATALECTIC. (*Hiphonactean*.)

Ἀρξῆς ἐν οἷν | ὦ φλοφερός ἐν | λόγοις ἐρίην | υς. *Scal.*
Ὁ πάντα πάντ' | ἰ Ξεινοκράτης | ἀνὴρ γέγων' | ὅς. *Laert.*
l. 4.

11. TETRAMETER BRACHYCATALECTIC. (*Aristophanian*.)

Γέλως ποῖον | τι φάρμακον | μεγίστον, ἐν | βίῳ. *Scal.*

12. *TRIMETER CATALECTIC. (*Anacreontic, Hiphonactean*.)

Τῇ χρυσοπέπλ' | ὦ Μοῖσα χρυσ' | ὅν ὕμνον ᾄδ' | ἰ καζα. *Scal.*

Εἰ μοι γένοιτ' | ο, παρθένος | καλὴ τε καὶ | τερεῖνα. *Ib.*
Ταὶν οκταπέν' | ἐνερὼν εἶχον | Φοῖβῳ τίθησ' | ἰ δᾶρον. *Ap.*
Vict.

* This species of verse is frequent among the Latin comic poets; as,

Ter. Si quippiam | remiserint | Philumenæ | dolores.

13. TETRAMETER ACATALECTIC. (*Archilochian*.)

Διξαι με κόμ' | αζόντα διξ' | αἰ, λισσομαι | σε λισσομαι. *Scal.*

14. TETRAMETER HYPERCATALECTIC. (*Anacreontic*.)

Εξως ιαιν | ει γαρ γαλιζ | ων σπλαγχνα δ' αδ' ιχων γα-
λην | ην. *Anacreon* has even exceeded the measure
of a *Tetrameter*.

There are also other sorts of *Iambics*, called *Iambelegi*, and *Dicatalecti*; as,

ψευδειςσ δωροισ | ητ' ελαφοβολιαις. *Soph.* *Aj.* 178.

Ειναιτα δ' ηλθε | Πυλαδης αλιαστος. *Or.* 1479.

Ει μοι ξυνη | φεροντι μοιρα. *Soph.*

Ηως ηνιχ' ιππο | τας εξελαμψεν ανηρ. *Eur.*

But these are *Asynarteti*; as, *Galliambics*, are more properly *Ionics*.

OF TROCHAIC VERSE.

The *Trochaic* verse approaches very nearly to the laws of *Iambic* verse; for it admits,

In the unequal places,

A *Trochee*,

A *Tribrachys*.*

In the even places,

A *Trochee*,

A *Tribrachys*,

A *Spondee*,

A *Dactyl*,

An *Anapaest*.†

* Some admit a *Dactyl*, which others reject.

† Some here add a *Proceleusmatic*, which is denied by others.

But in the *Trochaic* verse, the unequal places remain untouched, and that more carefully, than the even places in *Iambics*.

The *Trochaic* system is commonly composed of *Tetrameters Catalectic*, or of two parts, *Dimeters Acatalectic* and *Catalectic*.

Note. That after six feet, there remains one foot and a common syllable, which is called *κατακλις*. This foot is generally a *Trochee*, but sometimes a *Tribrachys*.

Των πολιτων | ανδρας υμῖν | δημιουργας | αποφανω. *Hesl.*

Μη θανειν κλο | πῇ δ' αριγμαι | διαφυγυσσας | πολιμις.

Eur. I. 1254.

Αλλα και ταδ' | εξαμησαι | πολλα θυση | τον ο Ερω.

Æsch. Ag. 1666.

But some copies instead of ο Ερω have *θιρος*.

There are also other *Trochaics* among the ancients; viz.

1. MONOMETER ACATALECTIC.

Ασινακτος. *Hec.* 691.

2. MONOMETER HYPERCATALECTIC, OR PENTHEMIMERIS. (*Pancratian.*)

Φευγε λοιδο | ρων. *Scal. Eur. Or.* 994. Παντιων
σαλων.

Ολεθριον εμο | λε. *Hec.* 642.

Πεδιον αστραπ | τει. *Ph.* 111. *Pæon. Dimeter Brachycatalectic.*

Αυδομος φοβε | ρον. *Or.* 1538.*

* The following is impure.

Πε θ' ος εμοι μι | ας. *Eurip. Ph.* 159. *Or.* 1515.

properly an *Epichoriambus*. *φαρμα πορφυρε* | *α*. *Or.* 1436, *Paon. Dimeter Catalectic*.

3. DIMETER BRACHYCATALECTIC. (*Ithyphallic*, or *Phallic*.)

*Bacchiac. *Βαχχιε, Βαχχιε, Βαχχιε*. *Scat.*

Τοξα τ' ευλο | *γησω*. *Hec.* 465.

Ιχνος φερει | *φερει*. *Or.* 1468.

Ου με παριβα | *φασμα*. *Hec.* 704.

Αν με χειρι φα | *νευσι*. *Soph. Aj.* 409.

Τιθεμενα σπα | *ραγμοις*. *Eur. Hec.* 657.†

Οισι εργον | *τελσας*. *Or.* 832.‡

* The person who celebrated the honour of Bacchus in songs—used three Trochees. *Bacche, Bacche, Bacche, Ter.* These poems or songs were shamefully licentious, and their very name was base.

† More properly than *Ionics*, as they are named by the Scholiast. The same may be said of the following line, on account of the common syllable.

‡ *ὑπνωσσει λεγεις*, *Or.* 173. is called an *Ithyphallic*, but is rather an *Antisepastic*.

4. DIMETER CATALECTIC HEPTHEMIMERIS. (*Euripidean*,* *Lecythian*.)

*Glyconian. *Ωλιναιοι* | *ματιρος*. *Ph.* 313.

Καδμος μολε | *τανδε γαν*. *Ib.* 641.

Σφαγιον εβιτο | *ματιρα*. *Or.* 840.†

* So called because *Aristophanes* jocosely rallies *Euripides*, in this measure, subjoining to the first part of the *Trimeter*, this verse,

Ακνυθιον α | *παλεσι*. *King on Or.* 727.

† The following are impure.

Ημερα δ' ε | *πισχησει*. *Hec.* 692. *Soph. Aj.* 400,

on account of the *Spondee* in the third place. It may therefore be an *Ionic Dimeter Catalectic*, (a *Uliomachian*.) *Ph.* 217, 657. *Or.* 1375.

Ετιρος εις α | *γαν ετιρον*. *Or.* 1537.

More properly a *Pæonic*, or *Ionic Dimeter Hypercatalectic*. Or. 807, or *Choriambic Dimeter Acatalectic*. Or. 805.

Αἰωρημα | σιν πιτραν. Or. 982.

Μελος βαρβα | ρω βοα. Or. 1386. Ph. 692.

More properly *Antispastics*, *Dimeter Catalectic*, or *Pheræcratic*.

5. DIMETER CATALECTIC. (*Alcmanian*.) See *Iambic Dimeter Acatalectic*.

Βαρβαροις εν | ευμαρισι. Or. 1370.

Ποι τραπυμαι | ποι πορευθα. Hec. 1099.

Σφιγγος αναφε | ροις ονειδος. Ph. 1722.

Φρυγιον αυ | καλλιβωλον. Or. 1382.

Τελος εχει δαι | μων βροτοισι. Ib. 1545.

Καλλιποταμος | υδατος ινα τι. Ph. 648.

Κρα̃τα φονισι | ολεσιθης. Ib. 668.

Χλοερα δεργμα | των κοραισι. Ib. 664.*

* The following are impure.

Ου γαρ εμοι θε | λει συνηβαν. Anac. 87-4.

More properly an *Epichoriambic Dimeter Hypercatalectic*.

† Οϊανθεις ι | εισα βοτρων. Eur. Ph. 238.

More properly an *Antispastic*, Or. 307, or impure *Ionic*, Ph. 1081.

† Β. οϊανθας.

Σαρκων οςι | αν τ' εμπλησθω. Hec. 1071.

An *Antispastic*, or *Dactylic Hephthemimeris*.—ων Synizesis.

Οι δ' εχω δρα | μιν εκ οϊδα. Anac. 24.4.

An *Antispastic* impure, so called by Antipathy. See *Antispastic*.

τας αποζυ | γεισας δομων. Ph. 332.

Περγαμων Α | πολλωνιων. Or. 1389.

Stesichorean, or *Antispastic*, by Antipathy.

πολιον αιθις | αμπταμνος. Or. 1376.

More properly a *Pæonic*, or *Ionic Dimeter Hypercatalectic*.

6. DIMETER HYPERCATALECTIC. (*Bacchilidean.*)

Ας εγὴρ' ὁ | τοξότας Πα | ρις. Or. 1409.

The following is impure.

Γας ἐκ πατρὶ | ας ἀπώλει | σιν. Hec. 947.

An *Asynartetus* of a *Dactylic Penthemimeris*, and an *Iambic Base*. Or. 1416.

7. TRIMETER BRACHYCATALECTIC. (*Sapphic.*)

Οἱ δὲ πρὸς θεο | νας εἶω μο | λοντες. Or. 1408.

Ω τέκνον τέ | κνον ταλαινας | ματρος. Hec. 694.

The following, Λευκὸν δ' ἐμβα | λυσσά παχυν σιρνοις. Or. 1466, is a *Trochaic*; or an *Asynartetus*, of an *Ithyphallic* and *Anapaestic* base, if the δ be struck out, which is not found in the ancient editions. It is in the above form an *Antispaestic*, compare Hec. 929. 1074. Or. 166.

Εννεπυσσι | κατθανῇ κατθ | ανη. Or. 1462. A *Stesichorean* or *Asynartete*, from an *Ithyphallic*, and an *Iambic base*.

Μηχαρ ὀριζο | μαι γαμυ δυσ | φρονος. Æsch. Suppl. 395. Pauw; or rather an *Epichoriambic Trimeter Catalectic*. Schütz. ὀριζει μοι.

8. TRIMETER CATALECTIC. (*Sotadic, Archilochian.*)

Ζευ πατερ, γα | μαν μιν ἔκ | δαισαμην. Hephæst.

9. TRIMETER ACATALECTIC. (*Archilochian.*)

Οὐκ Ιαμβος | ἀλλὰ σε Τρο | χαιος ἀρδαι. Scal.

The following verse is impure. (*Stesichorean.*)

Ὅθεν εἰς το | τε πτερυγον | αελις. Or. 1001.

10. TRIMETER HYPERCATALECTIC. (*Sapphic.*)

Ἠλθον εἰς δὲ | μὲν ἰν αὐθ' ἰ | κατὰ σοι λεγῶ. Or. 1400.

11. TRIMETER BRACHYCATALECTIC. (*Sotadic.*)

Οὐκ αλὶς πο | νηρίας ην | πρόσθις αὐ σι | αὐτοῖ. *Scal.*

Οὐδ' Ἀμειψι | ἀν ὄρατε | πτωχὸν οἶτ' ἰ | φ' ἡμῖν. *He-
phæst.*

12. TETRAMETER CATALECTIC. (*Archilochian, Epicharmian, Hipponactean.*)

This kind of verse is very familiar to the *Tragic* and *Comic* poets.

Πῦ σιν ἄτος | ὅς πεφευγε | τ' ἔμῳ ἐκδο | μὼν ξίφος. *Or.*
1506. Pure. B. has ἐκ δομῶν τεμῶν-ξίφος.

Πᾶνταχ' ἔην | ἰδὺ μᾶλλον | ἡ θάψει τοῖς σωφροσίν. *Id.*
1509.

Ἀπὶχε φασγὰ | ἰὼν πέλαι γὰρ | δεινὸν ἀνταῦ | γει φο-
νὸν. *Id.* 1519.

Μενελαῖον δ' ὤ | τ ἄβρος ἡμῖν | ἀναλαβεῖν εἰ | σὺ ξίφους.
Id. 1531.

Ἀλλὰ μετὰ βῦ | λευστομένοθα | τὴτο δ' ὤ κα | λῶς λεγεις.
Id. 1526.

Ἡρῆες εἰτ ἰ | γὰρ δίκην δῶ | σὺ κακῶν ὁ | μὴ σφαιλεις.
Eur. I. A. 384.

Ἀδίκια γ' ὦ | θιδοῖ Μυκηταῖς | μὴ ἴθαδ' ἀνακα | λει
θεις. *Ph.* 621. B. γε σὺ ὦ—611.

In *Trochaic* verse, the *Tragic* poets observed this rule,

—Finis ut quarti pedis

Nominis verbive fine comma primum clauderet.

For this reason, Morell has corrected the following verses, as under.

Καὶ γὰρ ὕδρι | τοὶ λῖαι γ' ἰ | μοι. *Eur.* I. A. 1385.

τοὶ λῖαι γε | μοι—thus, τῦσθι | μοι. *Æsch. Ag.* 1671.

Τον τε της θε | ας παιδ', ω τεκ | νογ' ὦ δευρ' ἰ | ληλυ-
θας. *Ib.* 1. A. 1339.

Observe also in the second place, and third, an *Epitritus quartus*, instead of a *Ditrocheus*, or *Epitritus secundus*.

Corrected thus, Τοντε παιδα | της θειας, τε-κνον, ὦ
γε δευρ' | ι.—

Or thus, Τον τε της θε | ας τε-κνον, παιδ' | ὦ γε—

Προς γενεια | δος, προς δεξι | ας σης προς τε | μητερος.
Ib. 909.

Amended thus, Προς γενεια | δος τε, σης τε | δεξιας |
προς μητερος.

Or if it be allowed to make *ει* short, or if *εια* be a synizesis, then thus, Προς γε-νειαδος | δεξιας προς |
σης τε, προς τε | μητερος.

Or thus, Δεξιας προς | σης, γε-νειαδος | σης τε, προς
τε | μητερος.

Τι το δικαιον | τυχ' αρ ε | χοιμεν αντειπ | ειν επος.
Ibid. 1391.

This line is variously corrected.

By Canter and Barnes, thus, τυχ' αρ ε |

By Morell, thus, τυχ' αρ' εν | εχομεν αντειπ | ειν.

Or thus, τυχ' ; εχομεν | αρ' αντειπ | ειν.

Τι δε φευγεις τεκ | νοι ; Τον Αχιλλε | α τον ιδειν αισχ
| νομαι. *Ib.* 1341.

Where Barnes only says that the last syllable in *Αχιλλεα* ought to be long.

But there is an *Anapaest* in the first place; a *Dactyl* in the third and fifth, and the comma, or part of

the member is not separated, as the course or nature of the measure requires.

Morell reads thus, Τί δε τε-κνον φευγ | εις; τον Αχι-
λῆα | τον ειδειν αισχ | νομαι.

Μαρτυρεις σουτ | ν. Τα τε θε | ε μαθων χρηστ | ηρια.
Ion. 532.

Morell reads, | ω τα τε θεε | εκμαθων χρηστ | —
Ωδε παμπη | δηδε πας λα | ος. *Æsch. Per.* 726
Sch. πας λαος.

Morell would read, δην δε λαος | πας—so αστυ | παν.
—*v.* 727.

Στειχτε δ' ουγι | ροντες προς δο | μης πιπρωμε | νης
τυσδε. *Ag.* 1668.

This verse is faulty, in that in the first place it has a *Dactyl*, in the third and seventh place two *Spondees*, nor are the commas rightly separated.

Stanley strikes out τυσδε—Others would read,

Στειχτε γερον | τες δε προς δο | μης πιπρωμε | νης
τις or σφεις.

Morell amends thus, Στειχεθ' οιγι | ροντες ηδη | προς
δομης πι | πρωμινης.

Again, Σωφρονος γιω | μης δ' αμαρτη | τον κρατην
τα | —*Id.* 1675.

Stanley reads, μης δ' αμαρτειν | τον κρατηντα | δυσ-
φορον.

Pauw, μης δ' αμαρτειν | τω κρατηντι δυσφορον; but this contradicts all the ancient editions, and the manuscript.

Σ. γ. δ' εκ αμαρτειν εις τον κρατηντα.

Morell would read, Σωφρονος γινω | μης δ' ἄρ' ἐστ' εἰς |
 τοι κρατύντ' ἄ | μαρταίνειν.

Est certe abhorrere a recta mente in imperantem.

It is to be observed that the prepositions, or α in composition, although attached to the beginning of words, may be considered as single words; as,

Ταυτα μοι δι | πλη μεριμν' α | φραστος ἐστιν | εν φρεσι.
Æsch. Pers. 163.

Οδε γαμος τιν | ειχει την προ | φασιν ἡμ' ἐκομισ' ἐκ δο-
 μων. *Eur.* I. A. 884.

But on account of the *Anapaest* in the fifth place, it ought to be read, ειχει προφασιν | ἡ μ' ἐκομισεν | —See below, I. A. 336, 324.

But the following may stand, where the pause, or first comma, may be a *Dimeter Brachycatalectic*, instead of the common *Acatalectic*, on account of the diversity of the things spoken of.

Ει δοκει, στειχ | ωμειν | Ω γειν | ναισι ειρη | πως επος.
Soph. Phil. 1442.

The following may be thus corrected *en passant*.

Τις δητ' εν πυ | λαισι δορυβος | —*Eur.* I. A. 317.

read, Τις ἄρα γ' εν πυ | —or, Τις γαρ εν πυ | —

Πολιως· ως ας | χων ανηρ πας | —*Ib.* 375, read πο-
 λιος—

Αποτρεπε τ' ἄ | ληθεις. Ουτοι | καταινω λι | αι σ' εγω.
Ib. 336.

Where in the fifth place, there is an *Iambus*. *Barnes*, not more fortunate, instead of an *Iambus*, gives a *Spondee*.

— | ληθεις Ουτοι | καταινω λι | —

or,— | ληθες. Οὐ κατ | αινησῶ λι | —

read, — | ληθες. Οὐ κατ | αινησῶ λι | αν σ' ἴγα.

— || μυριον ὀ | ρᾶν φας. *Ib.* 1394. read— || μυριον
γ' ὀ | —or, μυριον ἴσο | ρᾶν φας.

Βαεβαρην Ελλ | ηας εικος | αρχεῖν· Αλλ' ε | βαεβαρως.
Ib. 1400.

Grotius reads, αρχεν—*Doric*;—but without necessity. *B.* βαεβαρηνδ'—

Morell would read—Ελλ | ηας αρχειν | εικος· Αλλ'
ε | —

Εκ' τινος δε | —*Ion.* 540, εα a *Synizesis*, as some-
times Ιω monosyllabically.

Παις ἢ σοι γε | —*Ib.* 559, read Παις ὀ σοι γε | —*Scal.*

— || ὀ ποτμος σ' ἔξευ | ρεν, τεκνον. *Ib.* 554. read,

— || ὀ ποτμος ἔξευ | ρε σε τε-κνον. See *v.* 1254. or,

|| σε τε-κνον ἔξευ | ρεν ὀ πο-τμος. or,

|| σ' ὀ ποτμος ἔξευ | ρεν, τεκνον.

The first syllable in ποτμος is short in *Æsch. Pr.*
198. *Orph. Argonaut.* 1288.

Εξειμι πατε | ρα δε γε μοι δος || *Ph.* 618. *Barnes.*

Ειμι τινδε | πατερα μοι δος. *King. Valck.*

—καλα μηχα | νηματα. *Eur. Herc. f.* 855.

There is perhaps no other instance in which this
poet makes the first syllable in καλος long.

Read,— || καλα τα μηχα | νηματα, or with *Scal.* καινα
μηχα | νηματα.

Δεινος μυκᾶ | ται—*Ib.* 870. read δεινα—*Canl.*

Διατιναξαν | τος δωμα Πεν | θεως αλλ' εξαν | ιστατε.
Bacch. 606.

—τος το Πενθεως | δωμ' αλλ' εξαν | —*Canter.*

Διατιναξαν | τος δω Πειθε | ως αλλ' εξαν | —*Barnes*.

But *Morell* supposes this line irremediable, without omitting the *αλλα*, as the only means of avoiding the *Spondee* in the uneven places; and changing it into *αταρ*: so that according to him, the line will read

Διατιναξαν | τος το Πειθως | δω Αταρ εξαν | ιστατε.

— || Ωσπερ θηλει | ας πελας. *Æsch. Ag.* 1663. read
ωστι.

Μη προτιμη | σης ματαιων | τωι δ' υλαγμα | των. *Ib.*
1664.

Και συ θησο | μεν κρατυντε | τωιδε δωμα | των. *Ibid.*
1665.

Stanley from the Scholiast, reads, τωιδ' υλαγματων
Εγω.

Και συ θησο | μεν κρατυντε | τωιδε δωμα | των καλως.
Canter.—των Εγω.

Και συ παντ' ευ | θησομεν κρα | τυντε τωιδε | δωματων.
Ραυω.

Morell prefers Και συ τωιδε | δωματων ευ | ταδε |
κρατυντε θησομεν. Or thus,

Και συ θησομεν | ευ κρατυντε | παντα τωιδε | δωμα-
των.

Or, as the poets frequently change the measure at the end of the play; if *Trimeter Hypercatalectic* be allowable; and that the sense may be more complete, he would alter the verse thus:

Ταδ' ἄρα θησομεν | ευκρατυντε | τωιδε δωμα | των.

Or, Παντα θησομεν | ευ.—

Those verses are impure, which have a *Spondee* in the seventh place; as,

Μη προτιμα | δεσ' ἰμε χρεν | τω σκοτω δι | καζειθαι.
Hephæst. 19, 89.

Also the *Trochees* of *Euphonia*, where a *Spondee* is used promiscuously; and an *Iambus* in the fourth place: such are *Ar.* N. 518, &c.

Ω θεωμε | νοι κατερω | προς γ' ὅμας ι | λευθερας.

Those may also be considered impure, which have a *Dactyl* in the uneven places.

The same licence may be admitted in *Trochaics*, as in *Iambics*, of elision in proper names, and even sometimes in other words, on account of the rapidity of pronunciation; thus, *Πυλαδην* pronounced *Π'λαδην* or *Πυλ'δην*.

Ου, πρεν ανδεις | ω Δαναοις α | πασι. *I. A.* 324.

Συγγονοι τ' ι | μην, Πυλαδην τε || *Or.* 1535.

In the first line, *οι* may be a *Synizesis*, or it was pronounced *Δαν' οις*—or perhaps rather—*ω Δαν' οισι* | *πασι*.

So, *χιλιων αρ | χων, Πε' αμν τι || —Irh. A.* 355.

— || *Μυρμηδ'ων υ | σοι παρην. Ib.* 1352.

So also, *Εις Θερυβον ι | γω τοι κ' αυτος || ηλθον εις τιν' | ω ξενι. Irh. A.* 1329.

Read, | *γω και αυτος || ηλθον—*

Or, | *γω δε κα' αυτος || —*

And, || *αρσινας ως φο | ιω φονον. I. T.* 1223.

Read rapidly, *αρσ'νας*, or *αρε'νας*, or *αρενας*.

|| *πειθομενος γε | τῷ θεῷ. Ion.* 560.

Read, *πειθ'μένος, οἱ πειθαμένους, οἱ πιθόμενος. Soph. Ph. 1255.*

Ὡς τι δὴ φεῦ | γεις ἐμὲ σάυτη. *Ion. 525.*

Read, | γεις με σάυτη || —

Ἀντιτιναξ' ἐλ | θων. *Bac. 623.*

Read, *Ἀντιτιναξ' ἐλθων.* An old copy also reads thus.

12. TETRAMETER ACATALECTIC. (*Archilochian, Anacreontic, Hipponactic.*)

Κλῦθε μὲν γε | ρόντος, εὖ | θείρα χρυσο | πεπλε κρη. *Anac. 119.*

Πως μελεῖ μοι | τὴ καλὴ τὰ | καλ' ἐχθροῖν | οἱ κακίσοι. *Scal.*

13. TETRAMETER HYPERCATALECTIC. (*Anacreontic.*)

Συν γέλῳτι | συν τ' ἐρωτι | γηρας ὀλβον | ἀξον ἄντι | χων. *Ibid.*

14. PENTAMETER CATALECTIC. (*Callimachian.*)

Ἐρχεται πο | λὺς μὲν Αἰγῶι | οὐ διατμηξ' | ας ἀπ'οιη | ρας χις. *Hephæst. p. 19.*

There are also other species of *Trochaic* verse, *Dicatalectic*, *Eurip. Or. 995.* *Soph. Oed. T. 1231;* and *Procatalectics*, *Sapphics*, of *Dimeters Catalectic*, and *Acatalectic*. But these are rather to be reckoned among the *Asynartetes*, to be afterwards explained.

OF THE IONIC A MAJORE.

Some have supposed this species of verse to have taken its name from the *Ionians*, because its rhythm, or movement, is swift and effeminate, resembling the disposition of that race of men.

The *Ionic* verse very rarely consists of *Ionics* alone,* but assumes to itself, *Trochaic* dipodes (or double feet), without reserving any fixed seats for them.†

* The reason is because feet end very inconveniently in two short syllables, where the voice cannot rest.

† Since the *Trochaic* Dipodes preserve the same proportion of time, and also begin with a long syllable.

The *Ionic a majore*, frequently admits of the *Pæon secundus*, in the first foot, for emphasis' sake. This, the first syllable in every verse, in some measure, requires, and this renders the same first syllable in some sort common. But it may be doubted whether such verses ought to be reckoned pure *Ionics*: for this licence would so confound the *Ionic* with the *Pæonic*, as to render them very difficult to be distinguished.

1. MONOMETER HYPERCATALECTIC, or *Penthemimer*.

Πρωτοῦσι μὲν | χῶν. *Eurip. Hec.* 1065; or the base may be *Anaphæstic*.

2. DIMETER BRACHYCATALECTIC. (*Hipponactic.*)

Και σωφρονα | πωλοις. *Ph.* 183.*

Διρχαν προλι | πρσα. *Ib.* 245.

* It may be remarked that these *Ionics* are called ἥμιολοι, not because they contain one *Ionic*, and the half of another; but because the *Arsis* and *Thesis*, (or elevation and depression) are not in the ratio of equality, but in the ratio of double, or *two to one*, as in what musicians call triple time. This name therefore has rather reference to the rhythm, than to the measure.

Προσιπι δ' ο | ρετας. *Or.* 1438. may be rather called an *Ionic*, than an *Iambic Penthemimeris*; on the contrary,

Διαιμον ο | νυχα. *Hec.* 656. is more properly an *Iambic Penthemimer*, or a *Pæonian Dimeter Brachycatalectic*, than an *Ionic*.

3. DIMETER CATALECTIC, or *Hephthemimeris*.

Η Παλλαδος | εν πολει. *Hec.* 466. In this measure, the first syllable is indifferent; but the close is *Trochaic*, i. e. the foot preceding the last is a *Trochee*, and the last syllable is long. *Sch.* on *Hephæst*.

Thus, Αει πυκι | ναις δεροσις. *Soph.* *Aj.* 1226.

Telesilla, a Lyric poetess of *Argos*, according to *Scaliger*, used this kind of verse with a *Cæsura*.

Some give another mode of measuring such verses.

Των | ηλιβα | των θρονων. *Acatalectic*.

Τοι | ωδ' ὅμι | ναιω. *Catalectic*.

It may rather be said perhaps, in verses so constituted, no licence is permitted in the last syllables, except in the *Catalectic* close.

Ουτε γαρ ὁ | ταν Κρισαν. *Soph.* *El.* 181. A *Pæon*

primus, instead of an *Ionic*, or rather an *Iambic Dimeter Brachycatalectic*; as,

Ἰδὼς ὄρας | ἕρον. *Eur. Or.* 1383, or it may be an *Ionic Dimeter Brachycatalectic*, composed of an *Ionic* and *Choreus*, instead of a *Trochee*.

Παριᾶσθ' κατ' | ἐνδοθῆν. *Eur. Ph.* 215. An *Antispaetic Dimeter Catalectic*, rather than an *Ionic* verse.

Πολίῳς ἀφα | νισσιν. *Ib.* 1048. Here *ως* may be a *Synizesis*; but the verse is still impure; and the more so on account of an *Amphibrach* for a *Cretic*. It may rather be called a *Pæonic Dimeter Acatalectic*, and in the *Antistrophe*, a *Cretic* for a *Pæon*. For, *αφα | νισσιν* is inadmissible among the *Attic* writers.

4. DIMETER ACATALECTIC.

Δαρναδ' ἰς | ρως προσισχε. *Hec.* 459. B. *ανισχε*.

Παρθενοῖσι | θηβαιαῖσι. *Eur. Ph.* 659.

Γαῖαν ἂ νιν | ἐνῆλοις, *Antistrophe* 679. In the Bodleian manuscript, *ἐνῆλοισι*; a *Ditrocheus*, or double *Trochee*, or an *Epitritus quartus*—or *ἐνῆλησι* according to *Barnes*. Hence it becomes an *Antispaetic*. See *Antispaetic Dimeter Acatalectic*.

Ἡοσιν | ἀρματινῶας. *Or.* 995. more properly an *Iambic Hephthemimeris*. On the contrary,

Δι' αἵματος | ὃ προλείπει. *Ib.* 815.

Δεδυνε μιν | ἂ σιλανα. *Hephast.*

Τον δ' ἐν Δανα | ἰδων πόλει. *Or.* 1249-50. *Barnes*.

Τλαμων τι γὰρ | εἶδ' ἢ ὄραν. *Soph. Oed. T.* 1355. are by some called *Antispaetic Dimeter Catalectic*;

by others, *Iambic Hephthemimer*; and by *Morell*, *Ionics*, κατ' αντιπαθειαν, or *Ephionics*.

Καδμος εμο | λε τανδε γαν. *Eur. Ph.* 641.

Ιω Νεμε | σις και Διος. *Ib.* 189.

Αιεν σκοτι | α κρυπτιται. *Ib.* 348. These may also be called *Ephionics*. Β. αιεν αιωγμάτων.

Οινανδας ι | ιστα βετρυν. *Ib.* 238. called by some a *Trochaic*. It may be called an *Antisphastic*, composed of *Ephitrites*, first and second; or rather it is an *Ephichoriambic*.

Ιαχατ' ην ο | μοιος οτι. *Ib.* 1047. Β. ομοιος, Οποτι.

Ορμησας επ | εργον ιδεν. *Antistr.* 1071, rather an impure *Antisphastic*.

Θρηνης λογγο | φερει νοπλον. *Hec.* 1089. Of this verse there are various opinions. *Morell* considers it an *Antisphastic*. It may be considered as composed of an *Ephitritus* and *Ditrocheus*, the first of the *Ditrocheus* resolved.

Εν δαιδαλι | αις ποικιλλουσ'. *Hec.* 470. Β. Δαιδαλαισι. On account of the double *Spondee*, this verse cannot be reckoned pure. It is rather a *Hypercatalectic*, composed of an *Ionic*, a *Molossus*, i. e. the short syllables of the *Ionic* contracted, and a syllable over. It might perhaps be read,

Εν δαιδαλι | αισι παινα—

λλουσ' αετοχο | κοισι πηναις.

And in the *Antistrophe*,

Αργειος ι | γω δε ξεινα—479-80.

Ταδ' εν χθονι | δη κεκλημαι, which are only not pure *Ionics*.

Ελαίς μακρο | πην ζων. *Ph.* 1531. So;

Τις την υδρι | αν υμων. *Hephæst.* is called a *Chiomachian*. It is to be remarked, however, that a *Molossus* rarely enters into the composition of an *Ionic* verse, and that only in the even places; that four or five long syllables may not come together.

In scenam missus tanto cum pondere versus: *Hor.*

A. P.

5. DIMETER HYPERCATALECTIC.

Νυν δ' ἄτος α | νιιται τυγε | ρω. *Soph.* *Aj.* 1232.

Κλωθ ελε | φαγι φαιδι | μω. *Pind.* *Olym.* α. l. 41.

These following are not pure.

Συν Δηλια | σιν τε κυραι | σιν. *Hec.* 462.

Μοσχος ἄδα | μαροι πισημα. *Ph.* 643. More properly a *Trochaic Dimeter Acatalectic*.

Πα ποτε κε | ραυνοι Διος | η. *Soph.* *El.* 825.

Επωδικος. *Schol.*

An *Ephichoriambic Dimeter Acatalectic*; (the second of the *Ephitrite* resolved,) or it may be a *Glyconic*.

6. TRIMETER BRACHYCATALECTIC. (*Praxilleian*.)

Ουδας θανα | τω σφυρονι α | ηδης. *Scal.* pure.

Οικτρων βιο | ταν εχυσαν | οικοις. *Eur.* *Hec.* 457.*

Πληρης μιν ε | φαινετ' ἂ σι | λαια. *Hephæst.*

* Αλχαν Αρε | α τε, τον μα | λρον. *Soph.* *Oed.* T. 199.

In the second place, the *Schol.* makes the foot a *Pæon tertius*; more properly a *Ditrochæus*: for the *Attic* accusative in α, is long; as in *Ετσεκλια*. *Eur.* *Ph.* 1258.

—ω καταρα | τοι ποι και με | φυγα. *Hec.* 1064.—

Either an *Antisphaestic*, of a *Pæon* first, &c. *Schol.* but the penult in *αρατος* is long, see *Soph.* *An.* 984. *Oed.*

T. 1363. It may therefore be a *Choriambic*; or rather an *Anapaestic Dimeter Acatalectic*.

Τοφλὺ ποδὸς | ἐξαγωγὴς | εἰς φῶς. Eur. Ph. 1535.

B. οὔποτε τῆς. Οὔποτε τῆς | χρυσῆς εἰς | ἀγρός. Ib. Or. 810—*σας Synizesis*.

Ἀλυσίσι | χρυσῆς φέρο | μιναι. v. 982. an *Epionic*.

Υ. TRIMETER CATALECTIC.

B. ἀνᾶξι. Αἰεὶ κατὶ | χῶν ἀνᾶξι | μὲν ξίφος. Eur. Ph. 343.*

Πολλοὶ μὲν ἂ | νείας θύρα | πορτεῖς τοί. Scal.

* βαλοῖμι χρο | νω φυνάδα | μελεον. Ph. 170.

The ancient editions had βαλλοίμι to satisfy the measure. βαλλοίμι renders it a more pure *Ionic*; but βαλοῖμι will rather give a *Pæonic*.

B. ὀρθογόνος. Δια το τὰς | ὀρεὶ θόγο | νον ὄμμα. Or. 1387. *Epionic*; or it may be an *Asynartete* of a *Trochaic Penthemimeris*, and *Base*; or of a *Trochaic Base*, and *Iambic Penthemimeris*.

Λεπτὴ θόνα | καὶ ὡ φίλα | φωνεῖ μοι. v. 146.

As a *Ditrocheus* is in a manner of equal time with an *Ionic*; so is a *Cretic* with an *Antibacchius*. The verse therefore is rightly denominated a *Trimeter Catalectic*; but it is an *Epionic*, on account of the double *Iambus*.

Thus: Καὶ τοὶ γένε | α τῆμος | ὦ παὶ παί. Soph. An. 961.

This verse is called by the *Schol.* a *Catalectic*; but ὦ παὶ παί may be considered an *Antibacchius*, on account of the common syllable, rather than a *Molos-sus*. Or it may be an *Anapaestic Dimeter Hypercatalectic*.

Ζεὺς εἰς ἐφ' ἑκα πάντα καὶ κρατύνει. *Soph. El.* 176.

An *Ephionic* or rather a *Trochaic Trimeter Brachycatalectic*.

8. TRIMETER ACATALECTIC. (*Æolic*.)

Κρησσαι νυ πο | δ' ὠδ' ἐμμελε | ας ποδίσσιν.

Ὀρχευνδ' ἅπα | λοις ἀμφ' ἐρ' | ιντα βωμον. *Hephæst.*

Τοι βάλ' ἴτιρ | κ γὰρ Ἀρεα | δεσσι λαβα. *Id. Arn.*

Many of this species are found impure, particularly in *Eurip.* *Orest.*

9. A TRIMETER HYPERCATALECTIC.

Ματὲρ τιρ' | ἰων χαιρε με | λων Καλλιόπης. *Scal.*

10. TETRAMETER BRACHYCATALECTIC. (*Æolico-Satadic*.)

Ὁ σκληρὸς κ | ἰς σπαια νο | ιι δυσμορὸς | αινρ. *Id.*

Ἡρην ποτι | φαισι Δία | τοι τερπικε | ρανον. *Hephæst.*

11. TETRAMETER CATALECTIC.

Παι φραζιο | πως δωρα βι | κ ζυς ἰδι | δω λαβεν. *Scal.**

* Ἐν Ὀλυμπι | ἀδι ικαν | Ἰλα φειρ | τα χαρν. *Pind. Ol.* 10. 21. *Sch.*

But contrary *Ionics* are not wont to be so connected. It may be therefore an *Asynartesis*.

12. TETRAMETER ACATALECTIC. (*Sapphic, Ionic*.)

Ζημία μο | ρος τῶν ἀχα | λιναν τομος | τῶν ἀκριβη. *Scal.*

These are pure or legitimate *Ionics*; but the impure claim so much licence, that they admit all these feet; an *Anapest*, and a *Pyrrich*, with the first resolved,

— | τα. πιλασγον ε | —Or. 1247.—

a *Dactyl* and a *Pyrrich*, with the second resolved;

Καδμος ιμολε | —Ph. 641.—

a *Molossus*, with the short vowels contracted; as,

— | πον ζων. Ib. 1531.—

a second *Pæon*;

Προσιπι δ' ο | —Or. 1438. Μυκηιδες | —Ib.

1246.—

a *Tribrachys* and a *Pyrrich*, by resolving the second of the *Pæon*.

Ετρεα δ' ετι | ρεις αμειβε | ται. Ib. 977. Rather than an *Iambic Dimeter Acatalectic*; unless in the *Strophe*, the pronunciation be ετρεα or ετρεεις; and then, according as you have contracted either the first or middle final syllables, all are *Pæons*.

1. *P.* Ηισιν—Ib. 995. 2. *P.* above; 3. *P.* προλιπυσα | —Alc. 396. 4. *P.* Οποτε της | —Or. 810. B. omits της;

a *Tribrachys* and a *Trochee*, by resolving the first of the *Ditrocheus*.

Φοβος εχει με—Ib. 1255.—

a *Trochee* and *Tribrachys*, by resolving the third.

Πυροφορα δο | μων εχρησι. Ph. 647; an *Antisphastic Glyconic*; or more properly perhaps a *Trochaic Dimeter Acatalectic*.

To which will correspond the *Antithetic* or opposite verse, if you place the article before κρεατα.

Καδμος ωλισι | μαρμαρω, το

Κρεατα.—line 667.—

or it may be a *Catalectic*, by reading in the *Strophe*, Πυροφορ' εχρησ | εν δομων.—

a *Ditribrachys* by resolving all.

Αφιλα περ αφι | λους. *Soph. Aj.* 624. which may be also an *Iambic* or *Trochaic Penthemim*; and *Ionics*, κατ' αστιπαθειαν, or *Ephionics*, are joined to *Iambic*, *Dipodia*,* to *Choriambics*,† and to all the *Ephitrites*.‡

* λιπτει δονα | κος, α φιλα | —*Eur. Or.* 146.

† Καλλιπλοκα | μω 3' Ελενα | —*Pind. Ol.* 3, 2. *Prosodiac*. See afterwards.

‡ 1. *Ephit.*— | δος Αργειων—*Or.* 1247.

2. *Ephitr.*— | σιν τε κωραι | —*Hec.* 462.

3. *Ephitr.*— | μαρον πισημ | —*Ph.* 643.

4. *Ephitr.*— | Θρηκης λογχο | —*Hec.* 1088-9.

THE IONIC A MINORE.

The lesser *Ionic*, if pure, instead of a double *Trochee*, or *Ditrocheus*, chooses a *Dijambus*, or double *Iambus*.

1. MONOMETER HYPERCATALECTIC, or *Penthemimeris*.

Εξα τω δινυρ | ο. *Scal.*

2. A DIMETER BRACHYCATALECTIC.

Επι ταυδ' εσσ | υθεις. *Hec.* 1082.

Less pure verses of this description, are the following.

Ἐν ὀπλοῖς ἄρμ | ἄρας. *Or.* 1289. B. *ισοπλος*.

Τοῖς δ' εἰς ἀγκυρῇ | αἵται.

Μηχαναὶ ἐμπλ | κειν. *Ib.* 1422.

These may be rather called *Cretics*, or *Pæonics*: as also the following, Παιδα ἐν Τυνδ | ἀρεδ' ἰ—which may be also called a *Trochaic Dimeter Brachycatalectic*. Thus,

Οἷς γὰρ αἰθεῖ | αἰθιν. *Soph. An.* 591, or a *Trichaic Penthemimer*.

3. A DIMETER CATALECTIC, or *Hephthemimeris*. (*Timocratican*.)

Ἐλατος ἀντ | οκαμοῖς. *Ph.* 1517.

Σικελος κομψ | ος πηγῇ.

Ποτὶ τῶν ματ | ερ' ἵφα. *Hephæst.*

Scaliger joins these two verses. See afterwards *Dipenthemimer*.

The following are impure,

Ποθεν ἀμφι | δακρυτοῖ. *Ph.* 332.

Μεγας ἐν τῷτ | οἷς θείος. *Soph. Oed. T.* 890.

Οἷον ἐργον | τελισας. *Eur. Or.* 832. An *Ephionic*. *Soph. Aj.* 1218. or it may be an *Ithyphallie*.

Ἀγαμεινονεῖος παῖς. *Or.* 836. An *Iambic Dimeter Brachycatalectic*; but if we read Ἀγαμεινονεῖος, it may be an *Anapaestic Penthemimeris*.

4. DIMETER ACATALECTIC. (*Anacreontic*.)

Μελα παῖδ | ος ἀνέκοις. *Eur. Suph.* 972, pure; so,

Ροδινοῖσι σ | εφανσκοῖς. *Anac.* 5, 15.

Τα τοῖς ἐμοῖο | ι τυραννοῖς. *Soph. Oed. T.* 1114. or it may be an *Iambic Hephthemimeris*. *Schol.*

The following are less pure.

Στοιὰ χῆσι | τε καὶ γοοῖς. *Or.* 204, rather than an *Anapaest*,

Ιονιον | κατὰ ποντον. *Ph.* 216, with the first syllable short, as the *Scholiast* rightly notices, composed of two *Pæons*; since in *Dimeters*, the last syllable is not common. Thus,

Ζαῖα τ' αὐτ | ρα δ' ἀκοντος. *Ib.* 239, or a *Pæonic*. But if the first be long, it is a *Prosodiac*, (*Dimeter Acatalectic*), as *Valc.* observes. If ἰατα be added, from the following verse, as *Heath* does, it becomes a *Prosodiac Trimeter Brachycatalectic*; to which the twin verse, 228, will correspond well; if we read with the old editions—χευσο | τευκτοῖς; or it may be *Catalectic*, with the defect of only one syllable.

Τυρις ω | τετρασκελῆς. *Ib.* 642. Rather a *Trochaic Hephthemimeris*. Thus,

Πολυελεῖτ | οι ἀδων. *Ib.* 819.

Ουρεῖσι τε | σκοπιαὶ θῖον. *Ib.* 240; θῖον being a *Synizesis*. And instead of the *Dispondeus Octasemus*, which is not admissible in these places, it might be called a fourth *Epitrite*. But it is more properly an *Anapaestic Hephthemimeris*.

Ἰδ' ὁ Θρηκων | Σαλμαδησσοῖς. *Soph. An.* 981.

An *Epionic*, on account of the *Ditrocheus*, or double *Trochee*.

Χωρεῖ περὶ | βρυχίοισι. *Ib.* 343.

An *Ionic a minore*, of an *Ionic* and *Ditrochee*, according to the *Scholiast*.

But, if so measured, it becomes a legitimate *Ionic*

a *major*; to which the *Antithetic*, or opposite verse, by no means corresponds. Σπέρμεισι δικτ | νεκλώσει. But the first syllable in βρυχίαις from the second aorist of βρυχω, is shortened by *Hem. Apoll.* and *Æsch.* It may be therefore an *Iambic Hephthemimeris*, and then all will be right.

Ανα ται ευρ | ωδη Τροίαν. *Ib.* *Aj.* 1209.

But the member of the *Antistrophic* is by no means like this: for it is composed of a *Ditrocheus*, and a *Dijambus*, says the *Scholiast*;

Ω ποιοι προ | γοις ποιων. viz. a *Periodic*.

But the *Doric* ται, and the diphthong in Τροίαι before a vowel being short, it becomes a *Trochaic Hephthemimeris*, to which the *Antithetic*, or opposite verse will well correspond.

Θιατω τερπ | ομαι κερων. *Anac.* 39, 23. B. θιασω γειγθα.

Απαλη παιδ | α κατιχων. *Ib.* 66-7. B. κατιχων.

Μεροπων δε | φυλα παντα. *Ib.* 3, 4. an *Erionic*; thus,

Βεῖφος ειμι | μη φοβησαι. *Ib.* 11. ανακλωμενος; or it may be, with the preceding, an *Iambic Penthemimeris*.

N. B. The *Peon tertius*, unless in case of an *ανακλασις*, is never substituted for an *Ionic*. See *Pauw* on *Pindar. Ol.* 9. 39.

5. DIMETER HYPERCATALECTIC.

Θαιατω σθ | αναμνησθητ | ι. *Scal.*

Μονα δ' αιων | α. διαξυσ | α. *Eurip. Ph.* 1521.

The following are less pure.

Ελευας ε | πι λικτρα, ται | καλλ—*Eur. Hec.* 635.

Rather than an *Iambic Hephthemimeris*.

Ε', ε ως γαυρ | ος, ως φοβε | ρος. *Ph.* 128.

Iambic Dimeter Brachycatalectic; ε, ε̄, extraversum; i. e. considered as not belonging to the verse.

Τυριοι οιδ | μα λιπυρ', ε | βαν. *Id.* 210.

More properly an *Antisphastic Dimeter Acatalectic*; (the second of the *Antisphast* being resolved) to which the *Antithetic* or contrasted verse very well corresponds (v. 222,) provided—λεως be a *Synizesis*. So,

Προσιδον αμφ | ιβαλι μας | εν. *Id.* 313, or they may be *Periodic* verses. Β. αμφιβαλλι.

Β' εν θρῆνοις | αναβασ | ω. *Or.* 984.

Ακισαιο | τυφλον Αλι | ε. *Hec.* 1067. An *Ephionic*; or it may be a *Pæonic*.

Εκληρον, στ' | επιτυμφιδι | ος. *Soph. An.* 826. The last of the *Ionic* being resolved.

* Τι κλησκω, | τασδ' ἐπῳυ | μιν. *Oed. T.* 219; an *Ephionic*.

So, Ταυδ' ἰτοιμασ | ὀδον εκ ε | τι. *An.* 891; or an *Acatalectic*, the last syllable of the *Ionic* being resolved.

6. TRIMETER BRACHYCATALECTIC.

Κυπρι ματιρ | μαλεων φροντ | ιδων. *Scal.*

Διιδιφρευσ | ε Μυρτιλῶ | φονον. *Eur. Or.* 991.

Ομανυλος· ὦν | ὑπερ ᾧ χρευσ | ια. *Soph. Oed. T.* 197.*

* Or this verse may be a *Dimeter Hypercatalectic*; ε̄ω, *Synizesis*.

The following verses are not pure.

B. *μονοματῶρ*. Μονοματε | ρος ὀδυρμοῖς | ἱμοῖς. *Ph.* 1518; or an *Iambic Dimeter Acatalectic*.

Πλοκαμῶς, σκι | αἶζον δεραι | ικαν. *Ib.* 316.

Ενθεν φοῖω | φοῖος ἔξα | μοι βαν. *Or.* 814; an *Ephionic*, or *Iambic Dimeter Hypercatalectic*.

So, Φυσις ἀνι | ραν εἰκτεν | ὕδε. *Soph. Oed. T.* 888.

B. εἰς αὐδαν ποτ.—Τισα θροεῖς | λογον συ ποτι | ια. *Eur. Or.* 1248; or *Trochaic Dimeter Hypercatalectic*.

So, Επὶ φοῖω | χαμαιπτεῖ | ματρός. *Ib.* 1491.

Περὶ δ' ὅλε | νας δεραι φιλτ | ατα. *Ph.* 169. *Ephionic*.

Also, Επὶ δαρι | και φορῶ και | ιμων. *Hec.* 647. *Ανακλωμένης*.

So, Τελισαν τα | φοινισσι | χερσι. *Soph. Oed. T.* 474; or an *Iambic Dimeter Hypercatalectic*.

B. νιφοβολοῖο. Ἰν' ὑπο δειρ | ασι νιφο | βολοῖς. *Eur. Ph.* 214.

Either a *Pæonic*, (rather than an *Anapaestic Hephthemimeris*); but that it may correspond with its twin brother, it should be a *Dimeter Hypercatalectic*; either by resolving the last of the *Ionic*, (εἰσι νιφοβο) or by pronouncing νιφο | βολοῖς rapidly, as νιφοβλης, unless in the *Antistrophe* we may prefix the article τῆς or τῷ το Λαῖν.

7. TRIMETER CATALECTIC. (*Anacreontic*.)

Χεε μοι νεκτ | ας ἀνυδρον | μελικαν. *Scal.*

The following verses are impure.

B. ὄρειαν. Δαιτ' ἀνημε | ρον ὄρειαν τ' | ἐκβολαν. *Hec.* 1078. *Ephionic*.

So, *Χρυσία γὰρ | πίσαν ἰδ' ἐν | αἷεται.* *Or.* 152;
and,

Λυκίαιαξ | τὰ τε σὰ χρυσ | οστρεφον. *Soph. Oed.*
T. 212.

Φυγὰς ἀπὸς | αἰεὶς ὁμαιμ | ὕ λωβα. *Eur. Ph.* 323;
rather *Acatalectic*, if you call the last foot a *Molossus*: but a vowel follows, if the last syllable were not otherwise common.

So: *Βαρυσάλγητ' | ἔμοι δ' ἀχος | ἱεακε.* *Soph. Aj.*
200.

Εἷχε δ' ἄλλη | τὰδ' ἄλλα δ' ἐπ' | ἄλλοις. *An.* 142.
This the *Schol.* calls *Catalectic*; but others suppose that cannot be, unless we should read *εἷχε δ' ἄλλη τα-
μει ἄλλα | δ' ἐπ' ἄλλοις*; but in that case they dispose the verse otherwise, *τὰ μιν ἄλλα | τὰ δ' ἐπ' ἄλλοις*;
τὰ μιν ἄλλ | δ' ἐπ' ἄλλοις, in the old editions; hence Johnson has in his edition, *τὰδ' ἄλλα δ' ἐπ' ἄλλοις*;
and also Burton. Thus it will be an *Antisphastic Trimeter Brachycatalectic*; or rather a *Cretic*, or *Pæonic Trimeter Hypercatalectic*, to which the *Antithetic* or contrasted verse corresponds; *ῥῑῶν Synizesis*.

Διδυμάς ἂ | λος τ', ἀκταὶ βοσπ | αῖται. *Ib.* 980.

The *Dispondee* is not pleasing. It may be an *Antisphastic Trimeter Brachycatalectic*, with the third of the *Epitrites*, (the first syllable being resolved) and the fourth *Epitrite*, with an *Iambus*; or, rather an *Asynartete*, of an *Iambic* base, and a *Dactylic Penthemimeris*.

8. TRIMETER ACATALECTIC. (*Sapphic.*)

Γλυκοφάρμγγ | ις ὕμνοι Λισβ | ιδος αυρας. *Scal.*

Προς εμε γαρ | πάνων ἱμο | λι των δ' ἄχη. *Eur. Ph.*

357.

Εκράτησας | τα παντ' ἐνδαιμ | ονος ἔλβη. *Soph. Oed.*

T. 1220; rather an *Anapaestic Trimeter Brachycatalectic*, or a *Dipenthemim*.

Θανατων δ' ἰ | μα χωρα πυργ | ος ἀνιστας. *Ib. 1223*;

or, an *Asynartete*, of an *Iambic Dimeter Brachycatalectic*, and an *Adonic*, or with an *Anapaestic base*.

Anacreon in the sweetest numbers writes,

Απο μοι θα | νειν γεινοιτ' ὃ | γαρ αν ἄλλη.

Λυσις εκ πο | τωι γεινοιτ' ὃ | δαμα τωιδε. *Frag.*

Where in the last place there is an *Ionic*, the rest as you please. *Scal. Barnes* measures those two lines otherwise; dividing them into four verses.

9. TRIMETER BRACHYCATALECTIC.

Τι λεγεις θυμ | ι; ἔγωγ'; ἐνρ | εν ἀλιτρου | θεος.

Scal.

Μεγαλῶ δ' ἔντε μ' Ερως ἰ | κοψεν ὥστε | χαλκευς.

Πελεκαι, χειμεριη δ' ἰ | λυσεν ἐν χα | ραδρα. *Hephæst.*

Baxter, Mattaire and Barnes, measure these in four verses.

10. TRIMETER HYPERCATALECTIC.

Παφια φειδ | ιο δεσποιν | α γιγοντειν. *Scal.*

11. TETRAMETER CATALECTIC. (*Phalæcian.*)

Θεραπειων | φυγαῖ αυλαν | φυγαῖ ἴσι | δικακισ. *Ib.*

12. TETRAMETER ACATALECTIC. (*Alcmanian.*)

Κακοδαιμων | κακοπραγμων | κακοπαιγμων | κακοπεισ-
μων. *Ib.*

Εμι δειλαν | εμι πασαν | κακσταται | πιδιχοισαν. *He-
phæst.*

These are pure or legitimate; but almost all the impure verses admit* the same feet, with the impure greater *Ionice*; as the *Epionice* also admit *Ditrochai*. We may observe only that the *Molossus* is placed at the end, or in the even places of the greater *Ionice* measure; but that in the lesser *Ionice*, that foot is put at the beginning, or in the uneven places; and that the greater *Ionice* measure very rarely terminates in an *Ionice* foot.

* In this verse, a *Pæon primus* is very seldom found.

The second *Pæon* is found *Phænis.* 128, 210. *Dimeter Hypercatalectic.*

The third *Pæon*, *Hecuba*, 635. 1067. *Dimeter Hypercatalectic.*

The fourth *Pæon*, *Or.* 1248, *Ph.* 214. *Trimeter Brachycatalectic.*

Epitrit. 1, *Or.* 984. *Dimeter Hypercatalectic.*

Epitr. 2, *Soph. Oed. T.* 665. *Dimeter Brachycatalectic*, and *Or.* 832. *Catalectic.*

Epitr. 3, *Or.* 814. *Trimeter Brachycatalectic.*

Epitr. 4, *Ph.* 221. *Dimeter Hypercatalectic.*

Note. When the verse is to be examined or tested, not by the number of feet, but by the space of the times; the diminution of time in the first *Dipodia* may be made up from the following: as, when a third *Pæon* is used, and a *Ditrochæus Heptasemus*, or second *Epitrite* follows the last short syllable. This communion, or connection, the musicians call *ανακλασις*; and when such verses occur, they are called *ανακλωμενα*; as,

Μισονυχτι | εις ποθ' ὤραις. *Anac.* 3.

| κατιδυνι | ρωτα φινυγι. *Hephæst.*

Or, these may be *Iambic Hephthemimer*. *Soph.*
El. 1073.

N. B. The measure is termed *ανακλωμενον*; because in it, the deficient time in one foot is reflected, and compensated in the following foot. *Schol. on Hephæst.*

The *Galliambic* verse, according to *Victorinus*, is formed by resolving the long syllables of the *Tetrameter Catalectic*. This verse is called by some, as he observes, *Metroiæcon* or *Bacchiæcon*.

Verses composed in this manner are very sweet:

χαλῖπῳς εἰ | ρῳς βαδίζοντ' | ἐκλείψει | συντρίχειν.

The *Galliambics* of *Hephæstion*, are very different from this;

Γαλλαι μῆ | τρὸς ὀρεινῆς | φιλοθύρσοι | δρομαδῆς.

Γαλλαις μῆ | τρὸς ὀρεινῆς | φιλοθύρσοι | δρομασιν. *Scal.*

Which may more properly be called an *Antisphæstic Tetrameter Brachycatalectic*, or an *Asynartete*, of an *Anaphæstic Dimeter Brachycatalectic*, and a *Penthemimeris*.

CHORIAMBIC VERSE.

The principal foot in this verse is a *Choriambus*, whence it takes its name. It properly ends in a *Dactyl* or *Cretic*; and sometimes by resolving the first syllable of the *Trochee* into two short syllables, it admits a *Tribrachys*; very rarely a *Molossus*.

1. MONOMETER.

Ω μοι ἔγω. *Eur. Hec.* 1056.

2. MONOMETER HYPERCATALECTIC, or *Penthemimeris*.

Τανδε γυναικ | ων. *Hec.* 1070.

An *Adonic*, or *Dactylic Dimeter Acatalectic*.

3. DIMETER BRACHYCATALECTIC. (*Alcmanian*.)

Ἀλιος αυγ | αζει. *Hecuba* 637 ; which is a *Dactylic Penthemimeris*.

The following are mixed, or *Epichoriambic*.

Ειθε μοι ομ | ματων. *Hec.* 1066.

Ἀμφιπολοι | φρυγεις. *Or.* 1417.

Εντροφος ἀμ | ιρα. *Soph.* *Aj.* 628.

—θων, η ιοσων | ματων. *Antistrophe* 642.

Where instead of a *Choriambus*, there is a third *Epitrite*.

Perhaps in the time of *Sophocles*, when the *Ionic* letter *η* had not yet been received at *Athens*, the common vowel, which represented both the long and short sound, was pronounced so weakly, that the last example might be counted a *Choriambus*.

If the *Doric* *α* was put for *η*, as *μα* for *μη*, or *μα-ταν* *η* *ιοσων* ; otherwise, if we read in the *Strophe*, *Εντροφος εν ἀμ | ιρα*, or *εν ἀμια | τροφος*, then we should find no more difficulty, and should have twin verses; viz. *Iambic Dimeter Brachycatalectic*.

4. DIMETER CATALECTIC, or *Hepthemimeris*.

Πορθμοι αιξ | ω ταλας. *Hec.* 1106.

Πε φαιδων | Ἀλιος. *Soph.* *El.* 826.

The following are mixed, or *Epichoriambics*.

Φοιταλες | φευ μοχθων. *Or.* 327.

Δεινων ποιων | ως παντα. *Antistrophe* 343.

Perhaps *Acatalect*: for a *Molossus* is a foot of equal time with a *Choriambus*. But here also an *Epitrit*. 3, is opposed to a *Choriambus*, unless the second-syllable in *φειταλος* from *φειταω*, and before a liquid, be made long; then it would be an *Iambic Dimeter Catalectic*, on account of the common syllable, or rather an *Antispastic*, to which the *Antisthetic*, or contrasted verse corresponds.

χευσιτο κυκλ | οι φειγγοι. *Ph.* 181.

More rightly a *Dactylic Trimeter Brachycatalectic*.

Ηξει δε και | πολυπους. *Soph. Elect.* 490.

A third *Epitrite* as above, or more properly an *Iambic Dimeter Brachycatalectic*.

—των υδατων | πατερα. *Hec.* 450.

Μηποτε μα | ποτε ταυδ'. *Ph.* 198. These may be called *Dactylic Penthemim*.

Ως σπριμαι | α κυτρα. *Ph.* 182; or, *Iambic Hephthemim*.

The verse closes very sweetly with a *Bacchius*.

Ανδροκουαισ | ι πηαις. *Hec.* 471, which is by *Scal.* called an *Aristophanian*, and by *Diomed*, an *Archilochian*.

5. DIMETER ACATALECTIC. (*Anacreontic*.)

Αμφι πλαιοις | οζομενα. *Ph.* 1517-18.

Νιφοβολον τ' | ορος ιερων. *Ib.* 241.

Χρυσοφαιιν | αι πτιρυγαν. *Anac.* 173. 3.

The following are mixed, or *Epichoriambic*.

Ο μεγας ολβος, | α τ' αρετα. *Gr.* 805.

Either a *Pæonic Dimeter Hypercatalectic*.

Γεραία πο | δι τρομεραν. *Ph.* 310. Β. γερα τρομε-
ραν; or, *Anapaestic Dimeter Brachycatalectic*: but
the first may be considered to be a *Disrocheus*, ra-
ther than an *Epitrit.* 4, unless; as *Heath* suggests,
the old reading be retained, Γερα τρομεραν. An *Ana-
paestic* base, or *Ionic Penthemim*.

Οὐδεν ἱλλικ | τι γυναικ. *Soph. An.* 593. either a
Trochaic Stesichorean.

Ως περικυμα | τρι μακαρα. *Eur. Ph.* 348; the
first syllable of the *Choriambic* being resolved.

Χρυσιοπηγῆ | εν φαρῶν. *Or.* 838; or, more pro-
perly a *Prosodiac Dimeter Hypercatalectic*, or *Dac-
tylic Hephthemim*.

Τον λιουκασπιν | Αργοθεν περ. *Soph. An.* 107.

Ηικανθ' Ηφ | αιτον ἱλιν. *Antistr.* 125.

The *Schol.* had probably read Αργοθεν περ, as he
calls it a *Choriambus*; yet it will not correspond
with the *Antithetic* or contrasted verse, unless θ' be
prefixed, as the sense seems to require. This also
may with more propriety be called a *Dactylic Heph-
themim*.

Β. κυκιοπτειν. Κυκιοπτειν | καλλοσυνας. *Or.* 1394;
unless the second in *κυκιοπτειν* be shortened.

Β. αλαλαισι δ' αιν. Σιν αλαλαγαις | δ' αιαγματων.
Ph. 337.

—δ' αιν αιαγματων the old reading, which some
critics retain. Whence it becomes a *Trimeter Bra-
chycatalectic*, and the following Σκοτια κρυ-πτ | νται,
an *Ionic Dimeter Brachycatalectic*.

Αειλιθ | σιληναια. *Ph.* 180.

Ω Διος ἴεν | ος Ἀρτεμι. *Ib.* 199.

Χερὸς γινωίμ | αν ἀφοβος. *Ib.* 243; either an *Iambic Hephthemim*.—γινωίμ' αν—*Vossius*, χερὸς; and in the preceding verse, *Heath* has εἰλισσιν' ὅπως λεπτήν | ἡ δούρατην. *Anac.* 66. 3, perhaps it should be λεπτός. See afterwards *Antisphastic*.

6. DIMETER HYPERCATALECTIC.

Οφείλει προτιρον | αἰδεσθαι δυν | αι. *Soph. Aj.* 1211.

The following are mixed, or *Epichoriambics*.

Θῶνι χοροποι | αναξ ὅπως | μοι. *Soph. Aj.* 707.

Ωμοι φοβῶ | μαι το προτιρεπ | εν. *Ib.* 227; rather than *Periodica*.

Ἀλλ' ἀλαστο | ρος τις ὄϊζ' | υς. *Eur. Hec.* 949.

A *Trachaic Dimeter Acatalectic*; or rather with the *Schol.* an *Epichoriambic*. But the first foot may be called a *Ditrocheus* rather than an *Epitrit*. 4.

7. TRIMETER BRACHYCATALECTIC.

Πολιον ἀφανεις | αἰθερος εἰδ' | ωλον. *Eur. Ph.* 1569

B. αἰθερος ἀφανεις.

Mixed, or *Epichoriambics*.

Ος δοξι Θηβ | αιαις Μυκην | αισι. *Ph.* 194.

Μητε πατρῶ | εν ἰκοιτ' εἰς | οἶκον. *Hec.* 952;

or, an *Asynartete*, of a *Trochaic* and *Iambic Penthemimeris*. Το πτανον μεν | διωγμα των | πωλων. *Or.* 989. More properly an *Asynartete* of an *Anapestic* base, and *Iambic Dimeter Brachycatalectic*. *Barnes* in the last verse omits των.

Ω ποτνια χε | υσιβοος | ευχε. *Ph.* 198.

Πικρον δ' ομμα | των θαλαμη | πολων. *Æsch. S. T.*

Ιλιάδας | αι με θωλ | ιεν. Eur. Hec. 1062. *Prosodiac.*

8. TRIMETER CATALECTIC.

Ουδε μανοντ | αν σθενος εδ | ι τροφαι. *Hephæst.*

Mixed, and *Epichoriambic.*

Δη ποτε ταν | Ιλιάδα σκ | οπιαν. Hec. 930. B. Ιλιάδος; or, an *Anapaestic Dimeter Acatalectic.*

Ποσειδωνι | οis Αμυμων | ιοισι, most properly an *Anapaestic.* Ph. 197. Valc. B. Αμυμωνισιis νιασι.

Οιμοι ξυμφο | ρας βαρυποτμ | ατατας. Ph. 1354.

Βοτρυχων τε | κυανοχρωτ | α χαιτας. Ib. 315.

Either an *Ionic a minore*, according to the *Scholias*; or, an *Epionic*; or rather a *Trochaic Trimeter Brachycatalectic*, on account of the common syllable.

Ταναος αιθ | ερ' αρπαλλισθ' | αιματος. Or. 322, of a *Choriambus*, &c. *Schol.* But as the first syllable in *ταναος*, is perhaps never long, it may be an impure *Antispastic*.

A *Trimeter Catalectic* is no where to be found; but a pretty sweet *Epichoriambic Trimeter* may; which is also called *Eupolidean*.

Παλαι παλαι | ας απο συμφ | ορας δομων. Or. 809. or, it may be an *Asynartete* of an *Iambic Penthemimeris*, and *Dimeter Brachycatalectic*.

9. TETRAMETER CATALECTIC.

Φοιβε πατερ | χαιρε διδχ | αγγλασφον | ον βιον. Scal.

Αι Κυθερει | ας επιπνιστ' | οργια λευκ | ωλιον. *Hephæst.*

These are pure; but impure, or mixed, admit almost all kinds of feet; as a *Ditrocheus*, a *Pæon tri-*

mus, an *Epitrit. tertius*, and other feet, both *Pæons* and *Epitrites*; and by antipathy, a *Dijambus* and *Antispast*; that, as there are *Epionics*, there may be also *Epichoriambs*. These gracefully end in an *Amphibrachys* or *Bacchius*. See observations on *Dimeter Catalectic* or *Hephthemimeris*.

10. DIMETER CATALECTIC. (*Aristophanian.*)

Εν ροδίοις | φορεῖται. *Æsch. S. T.* 364. *Sch.* ροδίοις.

Λαμία | τυρανν. *Scal.*

11. TRIMETER CATALECTIC. (*Anacreontic.*)

Μυτογενής, Μυτοπατὴρ Ὀμηρος. *Anac.* 151.

Ἀγοῖς ἢ κλυ | τὰ θεῖα ποτ | α Λατοί. (*Pindaric*)

Hephæst.

12. TETRAMETER CATALECTIC. (*Anacreontic.*)

Εκ ποταμῶ | πανερχομαι | πάντα φέρω | α λαμπρὰ.
Anac. 88.

This verse is also called *Callimachian*, and is the sweetest of all.

Δεῦτε νυν ἀβρ | αἱ χάριτες | καλλίκομοι | τε Μοῖσαι.
Hephæst.

Ἀναπέτομαι | δι' πρὸς Ὀλυμπ | ον πτερυγέσσ | ι κεφαλαίς.
Anac. 87.

There are also *Pentameter Catalectics*, which take the same close.

Δαίμονες εὐ | υμνοτάτοι | Φοῖβε τε καὶ | Ζεὺ διδύμων
| γενεαρχαί. *Hephæst*; and *Hexameters*:

Καινογράφης | συνθεσίως | τῆς Φιλικῆ | Γραμματικῆν |
δῶρα φέρω | πρὸς ὑμᾶς. *Ib.*

This *Philicus* however, according to *Scaliger*, was not the first who used this kind of verse. It was

used by *Simmias* the *Rhodian* before him, in those poems, which were entitled *πελικον* and *πτερυγας*.

ANTISPASTIC VERSE.

The pure *Antispastic* verse consists solely of *Antispasts* and *Iambuses*; ending, if it be not an *Acatalectic* verse, in portions of these feet; and legitimate verses do not even reject the first, third, and fourth *Epitrites*: this verse however, avoids concluding with its own feet. Such a conclusion of the verse, is extremely harsh and rough.

1. MONOMETER HYPERCATALECTIC. (*Dochmaic*.)

Ἰδὲ πειθὲ | μαι. *Eur. Or.* 144.

Ἰδαία μι | νων. *Soph. Aj.* 606.

2. DIMETER BRACHYCATALECTIC.

Βολαῖς ᾄε | λις. *Phæn.* 174.

Ἐμοὶ χρεὴν συμ | φεραν. *Hec.* 629.

Εἰς ἀντλον ἱμπ | εῶν. *Ib.* 1025. Or, *Iambic Dimeter Brachycatalectic*.

The following are not pure.

Ἀμειβὼ κε | λευθον. *Or.* 1294. B. ἀμειβομεν.

Ἰδαῖον τε | βηταν. *Hec.* 944.

Ἀμειβας βλε | φερον. *Soph. Ant.* 104; or, *Trochaic Penthemimeris*. Some divide this verse otherwise, Ἀμειβας βλε | φερον Διεκαι, an impure *Antispastic*.

Τας φιλας καρδ | ιας. *Hec.* 1027. a *Cretic*; B. omits τας. So also,

Θηβαιαν τανδ | ε γαν. *Phæn.* 1052.

Ἰὼ μοι μοι | πατέρ. *Ph.* 1512.

Ἀνδρῆς εἶπεν | μὲν υ. *Soph. Oed. T.* 707; the twin to which is,

Οὐ τῶν παιτῶν | θένι; because the first syllable of every *Strophe* is called common. The measure would be more clear with *μα τόν*; since *μα* is sometimes negative.

3. DIMETER CATALECTIC HEPHthemimeris. (*Phreccration.*)

Ταλαῖν' ὥς ἱ | λελίζω. *Ph.* 1516.

Πόντος υς ἀμφ | ἰ Τροίαν. *Andr.* 305.

Ψυχὴν δι' ἔμοι | κερῶσον. *Anac.* 36. 11. or, *Iambic Hephthemimeris.*

Ἀνὰ πόντι | ὡς ἄνρα. *Hec.* 444, or, *Anapaestic Dimeter Brachycatalectic*; thus,

Ἀνδρῆς προσχε | τε τὸν νῆν

Ἐξευρημα | τι καινόν.

Συμπυκτοῖς Α | ναπαιστοῖς. *Hephæst.* as also,

Φοῖβη δαλα | μελαθρῶν. *Ph.* 213, or it is impure, as, are the following.

Θαζῶν ὁ | δ' αἰθερός. *Or.* 1542.

Λυμας ἀντι | ποιν' ἑμας. *Hec.* 1074.

Β. γὰρ ποδὸν εἶχει. Γὰρ ἰσχει πο | θὸν βόρας. *Or.* 189, to which is annexed,

Θαῦξας' ἱ | βαλεῖς ὑπνυ. The first syllable of a *Cretic* resolved.

Δυσκομβρα φεγγ | εἰν βελῃ. *Soph. An.* 365; or, it is a *Periodic Dimeter Catalectic*, to which its twin verse corresponds. Some however read otherwise; thus,

Και δυσσμεβρα—to which is opposed,

Χθονος θῆων τ' ἰ | νορχων δικαν—an *Antispastic Dimeter Acatalectic*. In the *Strophe*, a *Ditrochæus* is rarely used instead of an *Antispast* by the *Tragic* poets. From the variation of the *Antispast*, sometimes also a *Pherecratic* is used, that it may answer to its *Antithetic* or contrasted verse.

Τοι δ' ἰπ' ἀμφι | βολοισιν. *Æsch. S. T.* 300, 317. Which is properly an *Ithyphallic* verse, and to which its twin verse may be assimilated, if we only read, instead of *Και ταν*—

Ταν τε ριψο | πλον αταν—317.

4. DIMETER ACATALECTIC. (*Glyconian*.)

Γερατον πο | δα δερκισις. *Ph.* 1533, pure.

Αριτον μιν | ὕδαρ ὀδι. *Pind. l. l.*

Ἰω πόρνια—Ἰω ποτνι | α και λατγς. *Eur. Ph.* 109.

—ναιας ἐν κρο | κτω πεπλω. *Hec.* 468.

The following are not pure.

Τυριον οιδμα | λιπχσ' ἱβαν. *Ph.* 210, the second syllable of the *Antispast* resolved.

Ἰω ποτνι | α μολε προδρομος. *Ib.* 303, by resolving the second and third; thus,

Αναγερ' ἀναγρ | τι κωκυτον. *Ib.* 1359.

Παλαιαν λα | βω χαρμονῶν. *Ib.* 321.

Κλυεις ο τε | κησα τοιδι. *Ib.* 305.

B. omits *εν*—μιζει ἐν | φλο | γμω Κρονιδας. *Hec.* 473, a *Polyschematist*, or *Dactylic Hephthemimeris*; to which its twin verse corresponds; thus, *Σαρκων ὀρι* | *αν τ' ἱμπλησθω*. *Ib.* 1071, *ῖω* being a *Synizesis*; but by no means a *Trochaic*.

Β. ον ἰχω—τις οἶδε. Ον δ' ἰχω δρε | μιν ἔκ ἰδα.
Anac. 24. 4.

Μηδεν μοι και | υμιν ἴσω. *Ib.* L. 6.

Εξως ἰμε | ρος γελωντες. *Ib.* 51. 26. Β. Εξος

Ακτις ἄε | λιθ το καλλ—

—ισον ἔπτα | πυλω φανεν. *Soph.* *An.* 100.

The verses thus divided by the *Scholiast*, are by some asserted to be pure *Glyconics*; which cannot readily be admitted, on account of the *Ditrocheus*, and are therefore called by others *Periods*, as the following:

Τινα δ' ἀνδρα κε | λαδησομεν. *Pindar.* *Ol.* 2, 3.

Some will have them to be *Dimeter Hypercatalectic*; but they may with more certainty be called *Pæonic Dimeter Hypercatalectic*.

Β. λιπτην. Οπῃ λιπτος | ηδυτατην. *Anac.* 66. 3, an *Antisphastic*; where a *Trochee* and *Iambus* follow an *Iambus* and a *Trochee*, according to others, a *Polyschematist*.

5. DIMETER HYPERCATALECTIC. (*Sapphic, Hipponactic.*)

Τιμ' ω παρθε | νε βακτρευμα | σι. *Ph.* 1534.

Ταλαιν' ἔκ ἱ | τι σ' ἱμβατευ | σω. *Hec.* 913.

Κωπα πιμπο | μιναι ταλαιν | αν. *Ib.* 456.

Νότις. Και κνισση τι | να θυμῆι | σας. *Hephæst.* κνισση. *Art.* κνιδη vel κνιζη *Pauw* θυμησας *Flor.* ed.

Τριποδος ἀποφα | σιν ἂν ὁ Φοιβος. *Or.* 329. The second and third of the *Antisphast* being resolved, or it may be an *Iambic* verse.

These are not pure.

Ναυς οπως ποντ | ιοις πεισμασι. *Hec.* 1080.

Τιναξας δαι | μων κατεκλυ | σε. *Or.* 342, rather than an *Acatalectic*.

Τιθιμενος ἐπι | χειρα κατ' ἰ | χνος. *Hec.* 1059, or, a *Trochaic Dimeter Acatalectic*, κατ' ἰ-χνος. *Anapaest.*

Ολεις ει βλεφ | αρα κινησ | εις. *Or.* 158.

Εμοι χρεν πημ | οταν γενοσθ | αι. *Hec.* 630.

Κλυεις ω κατ' | αυλαν αλαιν | νν. *Ph.* 1532.

Αερναια τε | δωσειν Τρειαιν | α. *Ib.* 195.

6. TRIMETER BRACHYCATALECTIC. (*Praxilian.*)

Εωοισιν | ομοια φλε | γεθων. *Ph.* 172. B. Εωοις.

Κραυνιοι | τε πῶρ αἰθα | λειν. *Ib.* 191.

Ταλαιναι τα | λαιναι κοραι | Φρυγων. *Hec.* 1063.

The following are impure.

Τον σον δαιμο | ια τον σον ω | τλαμον. *Soph. Oed. T.* 1217.

Νοστιμον ναυς | ἰκινησεν | ποδα. *Eur. Hec.* 940.

Ορας ἐν πε | πλοισι κινει | δεμας. *Or.* 166.

Ερημον πα | τρων ἰλιπεις | δομον. *Ph.* 322, may be either a *Catalectic*, with a *Pæonic primus* in the second place, and

Μιχοπαρθε | ιον δαῖον | τερας. *Ph.* 1030; or rather an *Asynartete*, of two *Trochaic Penthemim*.

7. TRIMETER CATALECTIC, OR HENDECASYLLABUS. (*Phalæcian, Anacreontic, Sapphic,*) most perfect.

Θων ακυ | αλων ιων | οτ' Αιας. *Soph. Aj.* 720.

Αδυρσοι δ' ἔι | α ιν δραμοντ | ι Βαρχαι. *Or.* 1492. B. δραμοντις.

Η ματροκτο | τον αίμα χερ | ι θροῖται. *Ib.* 831, or,
an *Asynartete* of a *Dactylic Dimeter*, and *Ithyphal-*
lic.

Εν ἔργῳ | καλλίσον κε | λωδήμα. *Ph.* 221.

Χαιρ' ὦ χρυσο | κερως βαβακτ | α Γαλλων. *Hephæst.*
The following are impure.

Θοιαν ἀγρι | ὡν θηρῶν τι | θιμενος. *Hec.* 1072.

Δικάζει τον | ἀγαμον | γα | μου παλαι. *Soph.* *Oed.*
T. 1237.

Σον αἶωνα | μελειον ὅς ἐπι | δωμασιν. *Phæn.* 1529.

Δινασιν ὁμῃ | α μη τις παρῶν τυχοι. *Or.* 1459.

Either *Asynartete*, of an *Iambic Penthemimeris*,
and *Dimeter Brachycatalectic*, or of an *Iambic Dime-*
ter Brachycatalectic, and *Trochaic Penthemimeris*.

Διδαίδαλμε | ιοι ψευδεσι | ποικιλοῖς. *Pindar.* *Ol.* 1. 46.

Παν Πιλαργι | και Αργος ἑμβ | ατιων. *Hephæst.*
Either *Trochaic Trimeter Brachycatalectic*, or *Asy-*
nartete.

8. TRIMETER ACATALECTIC. (*Alcaic, Alcmanic,*
Asclepiadic.)

Αβαν τυ ξι | φιος χρυσο | δταν ἔχων. *Hephæst.*

Αλλ' ἄ μοιρι | δια τις δυ | νασις δεινα. *Soph.* *An.* 964.

The following are not pure.

Ηλθεις ἐκ πε | ρατων γας ἰ | λεφαντινων. *Hephæst.*

Κολπω σ' ἰδεξ | ανθ' ἀγναι χα | ριτις χρονω. *Ib.*

Τετραποδος | βασιν θηρας | ὀρεστερ. *Hec.* 1058.

Οθεν ἑμῶν | τε λευκοχρο | α κειρομαι. *Ph.* 325.

Δακρυοισσαν | ἰεῖσα πενθ | ηη κομαν. *Ph.* 325.

Αβακχευτον | αἰ διασεν | ἰλωχετ' αν. *Or.* 319.

Φυγα δι πο | δι το χρυσε | σσαινδαλον. *Ib.* 1468.

The *Antispast* does not admit the *Pæon secundus*. It may therefore be a *Catalectic*, *φυγὴς ποδός*—or, a *Brachycatalectic* by *Synæresis*. It is called less properly an *Iambic Trimeter Brachycatalectic*.

Λοῦμεναι | αὐ' Ἰομένης | ἐπηδουδα. Ph. 349. Either an *Ionic a majore, Trimeter* (*Catalectic*, according to the *Schol.*) or rather an *Acatalectic*.

9. A *TRIMETER HYPERCATALECTIC* is scarcely to be found pure, but several times with *Trochees*.

Ἐπὶ κρατὰ | τε λυκοπήχ | ις κτυπῆς χι | ρον. Ph. 1360.

* Γοναίσιον | σπὶν δ' ἄρμον | σπὶν πῖπτον βα | ρον. Esch. Ch. 34.

* Sc. βαρὺ πῖπτον.

9. *TETRAMETER BRACHYCATALECTIC*. (*Alcæic*.)

Φίρῳ δὶο | γένεσιν Δι | δόμοις ἄστυα | φίλον. Sc. Sc.

10. *TETRAMETER CATALECTIC*, called also *Priapeian*, most perfect.

Ἄντορ λυ | ρον δέχου | τριμαρτίῃ | Πριάπῃ. Sc. Sc.

* Τιστάνει Κυ | δερτὶ, ἄβρος | Ἀδωνίς τε | νε δειμέν. Sc. Sc. Herh.

* This species of verse is differently varied.

Ἡρίσησα | μιν ἱγρίῃ | λιπτὲ μοῖκρον | ἀποκλῆς.

Οἶνον δέξῃ | πῖον καθόν | τὸν δ' ἄβρος | ροῖσαν.

Ψάλλω πηκτι | δε τη φίλῃ | καμαζὼν πῃ | δι' ἄβρος.

Herh.

Καττυπτιοῦθι | κοραὶ, καὶ κατ | ἐρκεῖοθι | χιτῶνας.

Γλυκεῖα μα | τερ ἢ τοι δὲ | ναμαὶ κρείκειν | τοι ἴσον.

Ποθῶ δαμῖο | α παιδὸς βρα | δῖαν δι' Ἀφρ | οδίταν.

Id.

The following are not pure.

Ου βεβηλος | ὦ τελεται | τῃ νιχ Δι | ουσῃ.

Κἄγω δ' ἔξεν | εἰσιτίας | αργιασμε | νος ἦκω. *Euphorion.*

11. TETRAMETER ACATALECTIC. (*Sapphic, Alcaic, Alcmanic.*)

Νυμφαίς ταις Δι | ος ἔξ ἀίγι | οχῶ φασί | τετυγμέναις. *Hesiod.*

Ἀλκμανος γλυ | κσιιν Μοισα | μέλος βαπτει | δροσίοις σοίς. *Id.*

Μῶσαι ται χα | ρισσάν με | λιών κηδεσιν αἰμῶν. *Scal.*

12. TETRAMETER HYPERCATALECTIC. (*Simonic.*)

Τον τυγνοί Με | λωνίππῃ φε | νον αἱ πατρε | φοίων ἐρίθ | οι. *Scal. Hesiod.*

A Pentameter Acatalectic, Alcaic.

Κροῖδά βα | σίλῃος γε | νος Αἰας, τον | ἀρίστον πε | δ' Ἀχιλλῆα. *Hesiod.*

Impure *Antisphaestics* are connected with *Ditrochees*, *Choriambics*, the second *Epitrite*, *Pæons*, and *Ionics*, by *Antipathy*. All of which admit the solution of the long syllables.

For the *Ditrocheus*, see before, *Trimeter Brachycatalectic*, *Ph.* 1040; for a *Choriambus*, see *Tetrameter Catalectic Euphorion*; *Dimeter Acatalectic*, *Hec.* 473; for *Epitrite* 2, see *Dimeter Hypercatalectic*, *Hec.* 1080; for *Pæon* 1, see *Hec.* 1059; for a *Pæon* 2, see above, *Trimeter Acatalectic*; for a *Pæon* 3, *Soph. Oed. T.* 1217, *Trimeter Catalectic*; for a *Pæon* 4, *Ph.* 324, *Trimeter Acatalectic*; for an

Ionic, Or. 158, *Dimeter Hypercatalectic*; for the solution of syllables, see *Ph.* 1559. *Soph. Oed. T.* 1232.

Trochees attend the *Pindaric Antisphastic*, as *Iambuses* in *Phalæcian* verses.

Euripides rarely uses a *Pæon* or *Ditrocheus*; but he puts almost always an *Antisphast*, or fourth *Ephitrite* in the first place; very rarely subjoining *Ionics* or *Pæons*.

OF THE PÆONIC VERSE.

Hephæstion divides this sort of verse into three kinds, *Cretic*, *Bacchic*, and *Palimbacchic*; but unnecessarily: since *Cretics* very rarely appear without *Bacchics*, or *Bacchics* without *Cretics*, or the one or the other without *Pæons*, all these feet being equal in times. All verses of this kind therefore, may be called by one name, *Pæons*. There are instances however, of verses composed of pure *Cretics*, or pure *Bacchics*. See afterwards *Pentameter*.

The law of *Pæonic* verse, is this: that by any measurement, it consists of five times. It is not however, to be hence inferred, that all the feet of five times are admissible: for a *Palimbacchius*, and its peculiar solution, viz. a *Pæon tertius* will very rarely be found, even among the *Comic* writers, who are less restrained by laws.

In this verse therefore, the following feet are admitted:

A *Cretic*, a *Bacchius*, a *Pæon primus*, by resolving the last syllable of the *Cretic*, a *Pæon quartus* by resolving the first syllable of the same foot, a *Pæon secundus* by resolving the last syllable of the *Bacchius*, a *Tribrachys* and a *Pyrrichius*, by resolving the two last syllables of the *Cretic*.

These feet alone constitute the *Pæonic* verse, and in whatever seat they may be placed, the verse should be acknowledged a legitimate *Pæonic*; but if other feet have intruded into any verse, unless on account of the last syllable, which is reckoned common, the verse is spurious, and to be rejected.

The ancients put *Pæons* in every place, except the last, to which station they assigned a *Cretic*, as the foot peculiarly adapted to that place. *Scal.*

The verse is most elegant, when a part of speech is completed by single feet. *Diom.*

1. DIMETER BRACHYCATALECTIC.

Κακα κακῶν | κυρεῖ. *Eur. Hec.* 689.

Τινι μοῖρῳ | θνησκεις. *Ib.* 695.

Πᾶ ποδ' ἐπα | ῖξας. *Ib.* 1071, or *Trochaic Penthemimeris*.

Δαιμον ὁ | νυχα. *Ib.* 656, or *Iambic Penthemimeris*.

Β. αφ'. Ετερα δ' ἐφ' ἐ | τερων. *Ib.* 688, or *Trochaic*, or *Iambic Penthemimeris*.

2. DIMETER CATALECTIC.

Χαλκοδετα | τ' ἰμβολα. *Ph.* 115.

Εγενετ' ἐκ | ματερος. *Ib.* 159.

Μεταφίρων | ἰδυνει. *Ph.* 184. *Scholiast*; but rather an *Acatalectic*. See afterwards.

Φαρία πορ̄φ | υρία. *Or.* 1436. *Dimeter Hypercatalectic*, (rather *Catalectic*) or *Trochaic Penthemimeris*, according to the *Scholiast*.

3. DIMETER ACATALECTIC.

Υψίπτερις | εις μαλαθρον. *Hec.* 1101; or, *Iambic Dimeter Brachycatalectic*.

Λακκίνα πο | λυδακρυτος. *Ib.* 651; or, *Iambic Dimeter Brachycatalectic*.

Διοιχομεθ' | ὀχομεθα. *Or.* 182. *B.* διοιχομεθα.

Δρομαδεις ᾶ | πτεροτροφοι. *Ib.* 317. *B.* πτεροφοροι.

Θρηκίος | ἰκποτας. *Hec.* 710; or, *Iambic Dimeter Brachycatalectic*.

Μεταφίρων | ἰδυνει. *Ph.* 184; called by the *Schol.* less properly *Catalectic*.

Μελανοπτερον | ᾶν ἰδόν. *Hec.* 704; according to the *Schol.* an *Anapaestic Glyconic*, but the old copies have ᾶν ἰσιδόν. *Ionic Dimeter Acatalectic*.

4. DIMETER HYPERCATALECTIC.

Θτων νεμι | σις εις Ελε | ναν. *Or.* 1362; rather than an *Iambic*, unless it be a *Dimeter Brachycatalectic*, θτῶν being a *Synizesis*.

Περι Σιμωντ | ισις ὀχίτοκ. *Or.* 807; rather than either a *Choriambic Dimeter Acatalectic*, or an *Ionic*.

Ευμεισι | θεραμα φο | ιω. *Or.* 834. *Schol.*

There is however some doubt with respect to the second syllable in *θεραμα*, since the same syllable in *εραμα*, *θιαμα*, *θηρατης*, *θηρασιμος*, &c. is long: this

verse may therefore rather be an *Ionic*; or if we read *ἑμνίσιν* a *Prosodiac*. *Or.* 839.

5. TRIMETER BRACHYCATALECTIC.

ὄρεγι νιν | ὄρεγι γῆς | αἰαν. *Ph.* 103. *King* has here, *μοι γραιαν*, others, *γεραιαν*.

Τον Αγαμέμνο | νειον ἐπὶ | δαμον. *Or.* 179. Thus the *Scholiast* divides this line; but it might perhaps be better divided; thus, *τον Αγαμέμνο | νειον ἐπὶ | —*

Ἡ τον εἰς Αἰ | δα μελασπεχε | ωτα. *Hec.* 1105. Thus the *Scholiast*: but there is a redundant syllable, unless *Αἰ* be pronounced, as if *ιωτα* was subscribed.

6. TRIMETER CATALECTIC.

βαλλοιμι χρεν | ο φνγαδα | μελιον. *Ph.* 170.

King would write *βαλλοιμι*, and pleads the authority of a manuscript; which *Heath* thinks the measure does not require.

If the verse be determined to be a *Pæonic*, with the *Scholiast*, it is necessary to approve of *βαλλοιμι*; but if denominated an *Iambic*, with an *Anapest* in the second place, or an *Ionic*, with a second *Pæon*, instead of an *Ionic* in the first place, *βαλλοιμι* must be the reading.

7. TRIMETER ACATALECTIC.

Θανασιμον | προς Αἶδαν | ο ταλας. *Hec.* 1033. *B.* *ω.*

If with the *Scholiast* we read *ο ταλας*, we have a *Cretic*. Thus, *Or.* 330; for the *Antithetic* or contrasted verse requires the last syllable in *δαπεδον*, which is common, to be long; although the following begin with a vowel.

Ελακε διξ | αμεινος ἀνα | δαπειδον. *Eur. Or.* 336.

Ετερον η | (τον) απο θειο | νωι γαμων. *Antistrophe*

346.

The second division consisting of six syllables, *Schol.* This is unsuitable to *Pæonic* verse: therefore others suppose τον ought to be struck out; but the first syllable in δαπειδον being short, there must be some other fault in the verse, therefore others have proposed to correct these verses, in manner following, from the old editions and manuscripts.

Ελακεν ἰλα | κε δεξαμε | νος ἀνα δαπε | δον.

Ετερον η | τον ἀπο θειο | γωνων τε γα | μων.

Ο φρυγίος | η τρικερυ | θος Αίας. *Or.* 1480.

8. TETRAMETER BRACHYCATALECTIC.

Θυμελικαν | ἰδι μακαρ | φιλοφρονος | ἱεν. Thus, *Scaliger* gives the verse properly. But *Hephæstion* has εις ἱεν, with the last syllable long. It will then be denominated *Acatalectic*. But if the last syllable be supposed short, because it is really indifferent, a *Catalectic* verse will be formed, which is perhaps never used by *Tragic* writers.

9. TETRAMETER ACATALECTIC. (*Aristophanian, Simmiac.*)

Χαῖρε δη | Μυσα χρονη | α μεν ἦ | κεις ομως δ'.

Ηλθες, υ | πρην ἰλθειν | ἰσθι σαφεις | ἀλλ' ὅπως. *Cra-*
tin.

Ω μακαρι | Αυτομεινις | ὡς σε μαχα | ριζομεν. *Ar. V.*
1275.

Thus, Ω πολυ φι | λη Κεκροπος | αυτοφυνις | Αττικη.

Χαιρι λιπα | ρον δαπειδον | υθαρ ἀγα | θης χθονος.

Εἰ ἀγορεύ | δ' ἄν πλατύνει | ἐν διαφύ | τρυσόμεν.

Μῆτε Μῆτο | ας ἀνακα | λειν ἰλίκο | βοτρύχας.

Μῆτε χάρι | τας βόαν | ἰς χοραν Ο | λυμπίας, the same according to *Hephæstion*.

Ματις ω | ποτιμα κλ | ὕδι Νυμφ | αι ἄβραν. *Simm.*

Σε ποτε Διός | ἀνα πυμάτα | νιαρι πορε | νιβροχίταν. *Ib.*

Σοι μιν Εὐ | ιππος, Εὐ | πῶλος ἰγχ | ισπαλος.

Δωκεν αἰχ | μαν Εὐνα | λιος, εὐνο | ποι γ' ἔχεν, the same according to *Hephæstion*.

Εὐχαλος in *Pauw*, but see *Soph. Oed. C.* 743.

The second syllable in *ευκαλος* is commonly long. *Il. ε.* 211. *Soph. Aj.* 179. Here it may perhaps be shortened, on account of the following vowel, or *ῠ* may be a *Synizesis*: For the *Doric* *μαν* forms no difficulty.

Ο ταυρος | δ' ἰοικει | κυριξεν | τιν' ἀρχαν. *Heph.*

Μακαρις | σοφίας | ποθινον ἰς' | ἄωτον.

Formed of two *Pæons* in the first and third place, as many *Bacchics* alternately succeeding: thus composed, most sweetly to express, or imitate dancing.

Φημι δε βρο | τισσι πολυ | πλιστα παρι | χειν ἰγω. *Eu-
hollis.*

10. PENTAMETER ACATALECTIC. (*Theophrastian.*)

Παντ' ἀγαθῶ | δη γεγενει | ἀνδρασιν ἱμης ἀπο συν | α-
σιας. *Heph.* The same with a *Bacchic*.

Προς ἀλλαν | δ' ἱλαυνει | θιος θυμ | φορει τᾶς | δε κρι-
ισσω. *Eur. Hel.* 648.

The same with a *Cretic*.

Ω περικλ | ιιτε, τᾶλλ' | ἀγνοου | ιι μιν υ | σ' ἱλπο-
μαι. *Ib.*

11. PENTAMETER HYPERCATALECTIC.

Αφροδι | τα μεν εκ ἰσι μαρυ | ος δ' Ερως | οἷα παισδ |
 51. *Scal.* from *Hephæstion*, where we find—παις | δη—; but as he must have wanted to make it like the following, *Pauw* reads—παις | δητα Αβρ' εκ' ανθ | η—(but see *Π. Υ.* 227.)

12. HEXAMETER, ending in a dissyllable.

Ακρ' εκ' ανθ | ηκα βαυ | αν' ἄ μη | μοι θυγης | τω κυ-
 πασσ | *ισκω. *Hephæstion*.

* καπαρισκω,—κυπαρισκω, *Flor. ed.* κυπαρισσα, *Ursin.*—others, κυπασισκω, or υπασισκω.

Note. It is doubtful whether the *Procleusmatic* measure should be added to the other nine. *Victorinus* says, the ancient *Satyrical choruses* used this measure, which the Greeks called *εισοδιον*, from the entrance of the *Satyrical chorus*; but as verse composed in this manner of *Pyrrhic* only, or *Procleusmatics*, may be reduced to the forms of the *Anapaestic*, *Iambic*, or *Trochaic*, this species has been omitted.

The ingenuity of the *Greeks*, invented an almost infinite variety of verse, from which the poet might select at his pleasure. But whensoever different feet are connected, it is called a mixture by *antipathy* or discord, κατ' ἀντιπαθειαν μεξίς. *E. G.* From connecting an *Anapaest* with *Choriambics*, is formed an impure *Choriambic*, or *Epichoriambic*; so also the greater *Ionics* are impurely connected with a *Choriambus*, the *Epitrites*, and the second *Pæon*, (as the lesser *Ionics* with a *Ditrocheus*,) and form what

is called *Ephionics*; whence also that species of verse called

PROSODIAC.

This species of verse takes its name from *προσῳδός*, supplicatio, because at the feasts, where supplications were made, they used this kind of measure. Others derive the term from *προσῳδίων*, canticum.

The mixture of a *Choriambic* with *Ionics*, or *Pæons* substituted for *Ionics*, admitting the resolution of the long syllables, forms *Prosodiac* verse.

1. DIMETER ACATALECTIC.

Κρυπται βασι | αισθαιται. *Hec.* 1069; or an *Anapestic Dimeter Brachycatalectic*. B. αισθανομαι.

Οὐδ' αἰσταν | παριδωκιν. *Med.* 629; so also the following.

Παντι χρονω | δ' επιβριθεις. *Æsch. Eum.* 948.

It is called by some *ανακλωμενος*, because a *Choriambus* precedes an *Ionic*; but the verse is more properly so called, where a *Choriambus* follows a *Pæon*, used for an *Ionic*, as afterwards, *Ph.* 192.

Α δε λινον | ηλακατα. *Or.* 1431; or an *Iambic Dimeter Brachycatalectic*.

Τις αε' ερεις | η δρυος, η. *Ph.* 1516; or an *Iambic Dimeter Brachycatalectic*. B. τις τ' αε' δρυος.

Νηματα δ' ι | ετο πιδω. *Ib.* 1433. A *Pæon* for a lesser *Ionic*.

Συ τοι μῆγα | λανοῖται. *Ph.* 192. Called by some improperly *Anapaestic*, or *Iambic Dimeter Brachycatalectic*.

2. DIMETER HYPERCATALECTIC. (*Phaliscan*.)

Μολπᾶν δ' ἄπο | καὶ χαροποι | ὦν. *Hec.* 917, or an *Anapaestic Hephthemimeris*. Thus in the verse following, where a *Molossus* is used for an *Ionic*.

Λῶν δ' οἱ | μὲν κατοπισθ' | ἴν. *Hephæst.* So also the following,

Μᾶσον ὑπέρτ | ἐλλοιτ' ἴσι | δῶν. *Or.* 839. And also,
Μεγας Ἀρης | δειξιότη | ος. *Soph. An.* 144. *Dimeter Hypercatalectic*.

Σταθίς ἐπι | φοινίον αἰ | μα. *Eur. Or.* 1256. *Ανακλωμένος*, more properly than an *Iambic Hephthemimeris*.

3. TRIMETER HYPERCATALECTIC.

Οὐ προσφορὸς | ἄμεριον | γυναι. *Ph.* 132. Β. *εχι—*
ἄμεριω.

• Ωραις παλιν | ἔξανυστις | χρεος. *Soph. Oed. T.* 160.

Υδάσι δῶλ | ἱαν περὶ | βαλῶν. *Eur. Ph.* 196-7.

Εὐῖππον Α | ρῆι κατοχόν | γένος. *Hec.* 1090.

Ὅς γ' ἐπ' ἐμῶν | πόλιν ἴβα | πέρσων. *Ph.* 155. If the γ' which is introduced by *King* be removed, the verse will not be *Prosodiac*, but a *Peonic Trimeter Brachycatalectic*.

Ὅνα θ' ἂ κα | θαμεριον | σαζίς. *Ph.* 237, is called a *Prosodiac*; but it may perhaps be rather called an *Ephichoriambic*.

4. TRIMETER CATALECTIC.

Δαινίσις | Ἀμφιότος | ἰργαίσις. *Ph.* 116.

ἔννε δ' ὄρεος | ἐννευχίοις | μηχαναίς. *Soph. Aj.* 181.

But ἔμμοι ζῆνι | ἡς διαπᾶντ | ὡς εὐφρων. *Soph. Aj.* 715, is an *Ephichoriambic*.

Ἐε σὺν τινι | μετρίδιω | παλάμῃ. *Pind. Ol.* 9. 38.—
*Scholias*t; but it is not usual thus to join opposite *Ionics*, especially in *Prosodiac* verses. It may therefore be called, according to *Pauw*, an *Anapaestic Dimeter Acatalectic*.

5. TRIMETER ACATALECTIC.

Ἐλατὰ πλεῖ | σατα πικρῆ | σταν ὑπὲρ. *Eur. Ph.* 217.

Οὐ προκαλυπτ | ὀμνὲν βοστ | ρυχῶδιος. *Ib.* 1493; or, it may be an *Asynartete*, of two *Penthemimeres*, a *Dactylic* and *Trochaic*.

6. TRIMETER HYPERCATALECTIC.

Μεγάλα δὲ | τὴς δυνάμεις | δὲ ἀλαστο | ρων. *Or.* 1546.

B. τὴς ἄ.

The *Scholias*t assimilates *Phen.* 1494-5 to this, which *King* measures thus,

Οὐδ' ὑπο παρ | θενίας τοῦ ὤ | πῶ βλεφαροίς.

But *ε* in βλεφαροίς cannot be long, unless *φ* be considered as a double letter.

υπο βλε | φαροίς is, as measured by the *Scholias*t, a *Dijambus πεντασύλλαβος* and θενίας τοῦ a *Pæonic* for an *Ionic*; otherwise it may be an *Ionic*, either the *ε* in τοῦ being made long before a liquid and aspirate, or θενίας τοῦ *υ* | the last of the *Ionic* being resolved, and πο βλεφαροίς a *Choriambus*.

Ζεφυρίων με | λει τε σφισι | Καλλιόπα. *Pind. Ol.* 10.

18. *Schol.* But in *Prosodiac* verse, the feet ought to be alternate: this line therefore, according to

Pauw, ought rather to be reckoned an *Asynartete*, composed of a *Trochaic* and *Dactylic Penthemimeria*.

ASYNARTETE.

Whenever two verses of a different character are so connected as to form one, they constitute a new kind of verse, which is called *Asynartete*, or inconnectible.

Of these, there are various kinds.

I. THE PERIODIC.

This verse is so called, because *περιόδους*, it returns, or revolves: for so far as respects the measure, it is the same thing whether it be read from the beginning, or from the end; as,

Τίμη τίμη | μητι μητι. *King*.

Thus, when a *Trochaic* follows an *Iambic*, or the contrary.

1. DIMETER CATALECTIC.

Τίς Ἑλλὰς ἢ || βαρβαρὸς. *Ph.* 1513; or an *Iambic Dimeter Brachycatalectic*.

Αὐτομάρτυς φιν || γει βίλη. *Soph. An.* 365. This is by some improperly called an *Antisphaestic Pherecratian*.

2. DIMETER ACATALECTIC.

Ἐπαιε' ἱπαιε' || εν μελαθρα. *Eur. Or.* 1547; or an *Iambic Hephthemimeris*.

Δινα δινα || πιπονθαμεν. *Hec.* 1097; or *Trochaic Hephthemimeris*.

Αλασι ὀμμα || φερων πατιε. *Ph.* 1528; either a *Trochaic Hephthemimeris*, or a *Paeonic Dimeter Hypercatalectic*.

Προσυδον ἄμφ || ἱβαλι μαρον. *Ib.* 312-13; or an *Ionic Dimeter Hypercatalectic*. *B.* αμφιβαλλι.

Οιασ ἰδῆλ | στας ἀνδρος. *Soph. Aj.* 221; or an *Ani-tisbaetic*.

Ωμοι φοβη | μαι το προσιεπον. *Ib.* 227. This verse however, is rather an *Epichoriambic Dimeter Hypercatalectic*.

3. DIMETER HYPERCATALECTIC.

- Πη με τῆ με || λαισ παριε || σις. *Hec.* 447; or a *Trochaic Dimeter Acatalectic*. *B.* ποι με ται—

Περαι θιγαυ | τ' ὀλειαις τι | κρον. *Ph.* 307. *B.* τει-
ται.

4. TRIMETER ACATALECTIC.

Λαθα δι πατμ || σονι ἰυδαι || μωνι γειοιτ' αν. *Pind. Ol.* 2. 34.

There are innumerable other *Asynartetes*, called also *συνέτετοι*, as,

1. Such as begin with **DACTYLS**, sometimes called *Lognoidica*.

- Ελθ' ἱπι || κερει ἱ || μοις φιλοισι || πακτως. *Or.* 1300; rather a *Dipenthemimeris* of a *Dactylic* and *Iambic*; an *Archebulian*.

Αἰλινον | αἰλινον || ἀρχαν θανάτου. Or. 1395; or an *Anapaestic Dimeter Acatalectic*.

Η ματὲρ | οκτονον || αἶμα χεῖρι | θισθαί. Ib. 881.

Των πταν | ων μιν | διωγμα των | πωλων. Ib. 990.
B. το πτανον μιν διωγμα πωλων; rather than a *Choriambic Dimeter Brachycatalectic*.

Εγγοι | τας ἥσ || υχς προνοι | ας. Ib. 1407. This verse may be more sweetly composed of a *Dactylic Dimeter Brachycatalectic*, or of an *Anapaestic base*, and an *Ithyphallic*.

Ἀλλ' ἀνα | ἐξ ἰδρα || νων | οπα μακραι | ννι. Soph. Aj. 194.

This verse is called by the *Scholiast*, a *Dipenthemimeris*, with the *Iambic* deficient in one syllable; but there is rather a redundant syllable, unless αι be short, and there be an *Anapaest* in the second place. But *Morrell* rather chooses to call it a *Prosodiac Trimeter Hypercatalectic*.

Λευκον δ' ἰμβρα | λυσσά || πηχυν σιρίοις. Or. 1467; either of an *Ithyphallic*, with an *Anapaestic base*, according to the *Scholiast*: in which case the δ' must be dropped; or an *Anapaestic Trimeter Brachycatalectic*.

2. Such as begin with *ANAPAESTS*; as,

Επιδερμιος ὥς || πεσοιμ' ἐς ἐν | ννι. Eur. Hec. 926.

Θυγατρὲ Διὸς ἐν | σπα πεμφον. Soph. Oed. T. 198.

3. Such as begin with *IAMBUSES*.

Μακρῶν ποιῶν | κριῶ. Aj. 898; or a *Periodic Catalectic*; see above; and *Æsch. Per.* 133. It is by the *Scholiast* less properly called an *Antispastic*.

ἰῶν || παρᾶν ἀνιχῶ | σι. *Oed. T.* 182.

Κτυπήσει κρα | τα || μέλαια πλάνα. *Eur. Or.* 1467.

Ἐναιτα δ' ἤλθ' | ε || Πυλαδῆς ἁλίας | ας. *Ib.* 1479.

Τυφλωθεῖ ἐξ || ἀγρίας θα | μαρτος. *Soph. An.* 985;
or an *Iambic Dimeter Hypercatalectic*.

ψινυθίσσα δωρ | οἰς || ἦτ' ἐλαφροβολί | αἰς. *Aj.* 178.

It is called an *Iambilegus*, consisting of an *Iambic* and *Elegiac*.

Στρατηλάτων || ἑλλὰδος ποτ' | όνταν. *Eur. Or.* 968.

Δινασιν όμμ | α μὲ || τις παρὼν τυ | χοί. *Ib.* 1459;
either of *Iambic Penthemimeris* and *Dimeter Brachycatalectic*; or it may be an *Antisphaestic Trimeter Catalectic*.

Εἰ μοι ζῆναι || ἢ φεροντι | μοῖρα ταν. *Soph. Oed. T.* 382;
or it may be composed of an *Iambic Penthemimeris* and *Dimeter Brachycatalectic*.

Thus: Τα νυν δ' ἀκ | ρειν || τις ἀθλιώτερος. *V.* 1227.

Εβας, ἰβας || ὦ πτερύσσα | γας λοχιύμα. *Eur. Ph.* 1026;
or it may be formed of an *Iambic Penthemimeris* and *Dimeter Catalectic*.

Ωρᾶσσι παι | δαρὺς || ἐπιβας, ἀγέλαι | ας. *Soph. Aj.* 175.

4. Such as begin with **TROCHEES**.

Αἰθιγ' ἀμπα || μένος ὕφαντοι. *Eur. Hec.* 1100.

Πως ἔχει λο | γῶ με || τάδε, ὦ φίλα. *Or.* 153. Or
rather a *Trochaic Dipenthemimeris*, like to the following line,

Κατολοφύρο | μαι || κατολοφύρο | μαι. *V.* 339; which
however the *Scholias*t measures by *Pæonic Hemiolis*.

Διευκοκῦμο | σι || πρὸς Γεραισί | αἰς. *V.* 993; which

according to the *Scholiast*, is formed of two *Heptthemimeres*, rather than of an *Ithyphallic*, and *Iambic base*.

Νεστειραν Περ | σε || φασσα καλη | παις. *V.* 962. *B.*
καλλιπαις.

Φοινικ ψη | φος || εν πολλῃ | ταις. *Antistr.* Thus, the *Scholiast* and *King*; by making the first syllable of καλη long, contrary to the practice of *Eur.* And where is πολλῆις to be found? We might read παις κα | λη, or with the old editions καλλι | παις, that it might consist of two *Pentthemimeres*; but the *Antithetic* or contrasted verse would not then correspond. It must therefore stand καλη | παις, and in the *Antistrophic* πολιτ | αις; whence will be formed an *Asynartete* of a *Trochaic Pentthemimeris*, and *Anapaestic base*, or an *Adonic*.

5. DIPENTHEMIMERIS.

Ω μεγας λι | μνη || αὐτος ἔρε | σε. *Soph.* *Oed.* *T.* 1231.

Τ' ἀρμενα λαμπρα κε | αὐτ' || εν μυρσινῳ. *Alca.* in *Hepthest.* It is called also ἐπισυνθετος, and Εγκωμιο-λογικος.

Ορτολοπος μιν Α | ρης || φιλειμιν αἰχμαν. *Anac.* 120. The word ὀρτολοπος is however by some written ὀρτολοφος, by others ὀρτοσπος and ὀρτολεπος. *B.* γαρ *A.* φιλει.

Κεινων λυθιντ | νη || σαις ὑπο χερσιν ἄ | νας. *Ib.* An *Iambilegus*.

Σικελος κομψος ἄ | νη || ποτι ταν ματερ' ἰ | φα. *Anac.*

106. 1; or it may consist of an *Ionic* and *Anapaest*.
Scal.

6. TRIPENTHEMIMERIS.

Χαιρε παλαιογονων || ανδρων θιατων || ξυλλογε παντασ-
 φων. *Plato. apud Hephaest. (Logaoidic.)*

Ος και τυπεις ε || γω πιλεκει τικετο || ξανθαν Αθαναν.
(Pindar.)

Σοφοιδε και το || μηδεν εγαν ιπος αι || ησαν περισσας.
(Pindar.)

7. DICATALECTIC.

Ανδρεφ προσχε | τε τον εν || εξευρηματι καινω. *Phre-
 cretic Antispastic Dimeter Catalectic. Ib.*

Δηματρι τη | Πυλαιη || τη τετοι ουκ Πελασγων. *Iambic
 Hephthemimeris Callim. epig. 41. 1.*

8. PROCATALECTIC.

Εσι μοι κα | λαπαις || χρυσειοισιν | ανθιμοισιν. *Heph-
 or,*

Εσι μοι κα | λα παϊς χρυ | σιοισιν αν | θιμοισιν. *In
 this mode of division the verse becomes a Trochaic
 Dimeter Acatalectic and Iambic Hephthemimeris.
 But by changing the division, it is rendered a Tro-
 chaic Procatalectic.*

POLYSCHEMATIST.

Verses whose feet are wholly irregular, as a *Cho-
 riambus* with a *Ditrocheus*, *Antispast*, or *Bacchius*;
 or an *Epitrite primus*, with a *Choriambus*; or an

Iambic with a *Spondee* or *Dactyl* in the even places, are called *Polyschematist*.

1. DIMETER CATALECTIC.

Δεξαίτω τ' | ἰφίππῳ. *Heph.*

2. DIMETER ACATALECTIC.

Μεγα δε μῆγε. | ὕαθε πολίς. *Ib.*

Οὐκ λιπτήν | ἡδυτάτην. *Anacr.* 66. 3. *Pauw.*

3. TRIMETER CATALECTIC.

Ταινῶν δ' ἄκρ' | εἰν τις ἀθλι | ωτερος. *Soph.* *Oed.* *T.* 1227.

4. TRIMETER ACATALECTIC.

Οἰδιποδά | βροτῶν ἔδε | να μακαρίζω. *Ib.* 1218.

5. TETRAMETER CATALECTIC.

Πάντα φορεῖ | α πάντα τοῖμ | ἦτα ταῖς | τῷ χορῷ.
Hephæst.

Those verses which take their names from the inventors, from those who most frequently used them, or from the use to which they were applied; are,

I. THE ÆOLIC.

So called from *Sappho*, who used it much, or from its variety. Of this verse, there are several species:

1. DACTYLIC, which has in the beginning, and even at the end, if it be *Catalectic*, one of the dissyllables indifferent; a *Pyrrichius* or *Trocheus*, or *Iambus*, or even a *Spondee*; and one *Dactyl* or more in the middle; but if it be *Acatalectic*, it has in the

end a *Dactyl* or a *Cretic*, on account of the indifferent syllable.

πεμπη ξυι δορι δικας πρακτορι. *Æsch. Ag.* 111. *Arnald* would read πρακτορι δικας, and call it an *Æolic Dimeter Catalectic*.

But it may rather be called a *Tetrameter Catalectic*, in a dissyllable; thus,

Πεμπη | ξυι δορι | πρακτορι | δικας, exemplified afterwards. *Schütz* reads this verse thus—πεμπει ξυι δορι και χιρι πρακτορι.

2. TRIMETER CATALECTIC, in a dissyllable.

Αυρα | παντιας | αυρα. *Hec.* 444.

3. TETRAMETER CATALECTIC in a dissyllable.

Ταδι | σαμβαλα | πιταβο | ια. *Hephæst.*

4. PENTAMETER CATALECTIC in a dissyllable.

Τιη | σ' ω φιλε, | γαμβρι, κα | λας ει | κατην. *Ib.*

5. HEXAMETER CATALECTIC in a dissyllable.

Κελο | μαι τινα | τον χαρι | εντα Με | ιωνα κα | λισαι.

Ib. Hephæst.

6. TETRAMETER ACATALECTIC.

Ερος | δ' αὔτε μ' ο | λυσιμι | λης δονι. *Ib.*

7. PENTAMETER ACATALECTIC.

Ηρα | μαι μιν ι | γω σιθι | ατι πα | λαι πονα. *Ibid.*

II. IONIC.

Trimeter and Tetrameter Acatalectic.

III. ALCAIC.

Iambic Dimeter Acatalectic.

Antispastic Dimeter Hypercatalectic.

Tetrameter Brachycatalectic and Acatalectic.

Pentameter, Asynartete, Dipenthemimeris, and

Dactylic Penthemimeris, with a Trochaic conjunction, or Syzygy.

IV. ALCMANIC.

Dactylic Penthemimeris ; also,

Iambic Dimeter Hypercatalectic, and Trimeter Brachycatalectic.

Trochaic Dimeter Acatalectic.

Antispastic Trimeter Acatalectic, and Tetrameter Acatalectic.

Ionic Tetrameter Acatalectic.

Cretic Hexameter Catalectic.

V. ANACREONTIC.

Iambic Dimeter Brachycatalectic, Catalectic and Acatalectic ; Tetrameter Acatalectic, and Hypercatalectic.

Trochaic Dimeter Brachycatalectic, and Acatalectic.

Ionic Dimeter Acatalectic, Trimeter Catalectic, and Acatalectic.

Choriambic Dimeter Catalectic, and Acatalectic, Trimeter Catalectic, Tetrameter Catalectic, and Acatalectic.

Asynartete Tetrameter Brachycatalectic, Dipenthemimeris.

VI. ARCHEBULIAN.

Asynartete of a Dactylic Dimeter, and Ditrochaus. An Anapaestic ending in a Bacchius. See Logaoidic.
Αγιστὸν δις· ὃ | γὰρ ἔχῃ διχὰς τὸνδ' | ἀνδρῖν. Scal.

VII. ARCHILOCHIAN.

Iambic Dimeter Acatalectic, pure.

Iambic Trimeter, and Tetrameter Acatalectic.

Anapaestic Dimeter, or

Paonic Trimeter Acatalectic.

Choriambic Dimeter Catalectic, or Dactylic Penthemimeris.

Trochaic Trimeter Catalectic, and Acatalectic, Tetrameter Catalectic.

Asynartete of a Dactylic Tetrameter, and Ithyphallic.

Asynartete of a Dactylic Penthemimeris, and Iambic Dimeter Acatalectic, and vice versa.

Asynartete of an *Iambic Colobos*, (mutilated) or *Penthemimeris* and *Ithyphallic*.

Asynartete of two *Dactyls* and an *Ithyphallic*.

Asynartete of an *Anapaestic Hephthemimeris*, and *Ithyphallic*. See *Logaoidic*.

VIII. ARISTOPHANIAN.

Iambic Penthemimeris, *Tetrameter Brachycatalectic*, and *Acatalectic*.

Anapaestic Dimeter Erachycatalectic, and *Acatalectic* of *Proceleusmatics*.

Anapaestic Tetrameter Catalectic in a syllable.

Paeonic Tetrameter Acatalectic.

IX. ASCLEPIADIC.

Antispaestic Trimeter Acatalectic of a *Ditrocheus*, *Antispaestic*, and *Dijambus*; or,

Of two *Antispaests* and a *Dijambus*; or,

Of the fourth *Epitrite*, and a *Dijambus*, or *Paeonic*; or,

Of a *Dijambus*, *Ditrocheus*, and third *Epitrite*, or *Ionic*, on account of the common syllable.

Asynartete of a *Dactylic Penthemimeris*, and *Dimeter*.

X. BACCHYLIDIAN.

Trochaic Dimeter Hypercatalectic.

XI. CALLIMACHIAN.

Choriambic Tetrameter Catalectic, Pentameter Catalectic.

Asynartete Dicatalectic.

XII. CLEOMACHIAN.

Trochaic Hephthemimeris ; or,
An Ionic Dimeter Acatalectic. Soph. Aj. 636, less
properly called an Iambic Hephthemimeris.

XIII. CRATINIAN.

Asynartete of a Dactylic Tetrameter, and Ithyphallic ; or,

A Polyschematist of a Choriambus, Dijambus, and
Trochaic Hephthemimeris.

XIV. DOCHMAIC.

Antispastic Monometer Hypercatalectic.

XV. EUPOLIDIAN.

*Epichoriambic Trimeter Acatalectic ; or,
A Polyschematist of a Ditrocheus, Choriambus,
Ditrocheus, and Cretic.*

*Asynartete of a Choriambus, Dactylic Trimeter,
and Trochaic Monometer Hypercatalectic.*

XVI. EURIPIDEAN.

Iambic Dimeter Brachycatalectic and Catalectic.

Trochaic Hephthemimeris. Soph. Oed. T. 153.

Trochaic Trimeter Catalectic.

Asynartete of two Iambic Conjunctions, and a Trochaic Hephthemimeris, or Ithyphallic.

Asynartete of two Cretics, and a Trochaic Hephthemimeris,

XVII. ENCOMIOLOGIC.

See Logaoidic.

XVIII. GALLIAMBIC.

Ionic Tetrameter Catalectic.

Asynartete of an *Anapest*, and *Iambic Penthemimeris*, with an *Anapest*, *Choriamb*, or third *Epitrite*, and *Iambus*, or *Pyrrichius* on account of the common syllable.

XIX. GLYCONIAN.

Antisepastic Dimeter Acatalectic, *Trochaic Hepthemimeris*.

XX. HIPPONACTEAN, OR HIPPONACTIC.

Iambic Dimeter Brachycatalectic, *Trimeter Catalectic*, and *Hypercatalectic*, *Tetrameter Catalectic*.

Ionic Dimeter Brachycatalectic.

Antisepastic Dimeter Hypercatalectic.

XXI. IAMBILEGE.

Asynartete of a *Penthemimeris Iambic*, and *Dactylic*. *Soph. Aj.* 175. See afterwards *Logaoidic*.

XXII. IBYCIAN.

Dactylic Hephthemimeris Hypercatalectic.

Ουτε δειλὸν θάψει σοφὸς ἴσσει αὐτὸ δειλὸν βίη. Scal.

XXIII. ITYMIAN.

Anapestic base.—βίος ἴσι σκία. Ib.

XXIV. LACONIC.

Consists of a *Dactyl*, a *Spondee*, two *Anapæsts*, and a *Spondee*; or four *Anapæsts* and a *Spondee*; or rather a *Prosodiac Pentameter Brachycatalectic* of two *Choriambuses*, an *Ionic*, *Choriambus* and *Spondee*.

XXV. LECYTHIAN.

Iambic, or Trochaic Hephthemimeris.

XXVI. LOGAOIDIC, OR LOGOÆDIC.

Asynartete of a *Dactylic Dimeter*, and *Trochaic*

conjunction. *Catalectic.* Ἰπποῦ | ια Διὸς | ἰνιτα.
Or. 1392.

Asynartete of a *Dactylic Penthemimeris*, and *Ithyphallic*.

Παρθενί ταν κεφαλῶν | ταυδὶ παρθὲ νύμφα. *Scal.*

Asynartete of a *Dactylic Penthemimeris*, and *Trochaic conjunction*.

This kind of verse is remarkably pretty.

Ἡ γ' ἔτι Δεινομένη | τῷ τυραννῷ. *Hephæst.* *Scal.*

This measure was called *ἐγχεμωλογικόν*.

It may be otherwise divided, so as to form a *Dactylic Dimeter*, a *Spondee*, and a *Bacchius*; or it may consist of a *Dactyl*, *Choriambus*, and *Trochaic conjunction*.

A *Dactylic Penthemimeris*, with a *Dochmaic*, is also called *Encomiologic*. *Pind. Ol. 6. 4*, or *Dactylic Penthemimeris*, and *Iambic Penthemimeris*. The *Iambilege* is the contrary.

Logaoidic verse is also composed of two *Dactyls* and a *Trochaic conjunction*, *Archebulian*.

———— of a *Dactylic Dimeter*, and *Ithyphallic*, *Archilochian*.

———— of a *Dactylic Tetrameter*, and *Ithyphallic*.

———— of two *Anapaests*, or a *Spondee*, an *Iambus*, and syllable. *Pindar. Ol. 47*.

———— of a *Tripenthemimeris*. A *Platonic*.

XXVII. NELEOMACHIAN.

Trochaic Pentameter Catalectic.

XXVIII. PARTHENIAC.

See *Simmiac*.XXIX. PHALECIAN, OR PHALÆCIAN. (*Heptasyllabus*) 11 syllables.*Antisphaestic Trimeter Catalectic.*Οἶον ἰγῶ | ποθ' ἂ ταλαί | φρον ἰγῶ. *Soph. An.* 879.

J. ἰφον instead of ἰγῶ.

Πετράϊας ἂ | πο δειγῶδες | φωνῶσα. *Aj.* 706.

XXX. PHALISCAN, OR FALISCAN.

Prosodiac Dimeter Hypercatalectic.

XXXI. PHENNIAN.

Antisphaestic Trimeter Catalectic.

XXXII. PHERECRATIAN, OR PHERECRATIC.

Antisphaestic Dimeter Catalectic.

XXXIII. PHILICIAN.

Choriambic Hexameter.

XXXIV. PHERYNICHIAN.

Lesser Ionic Tetrameter Catalectic. (Servian) Phalacian. Scal.

XXXV. PINDARIC.

Anapaestic Trimeter Brachycatalectic, Epichoriambic, Trimeter Catalectic, Asynartete, Tripenthemimeris.

XXXVI. PLATONIC.

Tripenthemimeris, a measure very agreeable to the ear. Scal.

XXXVII. PRAXILIAN.

Trochaic Dimeter Hypercatalectic.

Ionic Trimeter Brachycatalectic.

Asynartete of a Dactylic Trimeter, and Trochaic conjunction.

Asynartete of a Dactylic Penthemimeris, and Ithyphallic.

XXXVIII. PRIAPEIAN.

The legitimate *Priapeian* is an *Antisphastic Tetrameter Catalectic*, having a *Dijambus* in the second conjunction, (see *Antisphast*) instead of which however is sometimes substituted a *Choriambus*, whence this verse,

Αλεξανδρος | ἰλατῖνον. *Eur. Hec.* 632, is a *Priapeian* halved. *King.*

XXXIX. SAPPHIC.

Dactylic Pentameter, with an Iambus in the beginning.

Ionic Trimeter Acatalectic.

Ionic Tetrameter Hypercatalectic.

Trochaic Trimeter Brachycatalectic, and Hypercatalectic.

Antispastic Dimeter Hypercatalectic.

Antispastic Tetrameter Catalectic and Acatalectic.

XL. SATURNIAN.

Asynartete, of an Iambic Heptthemimeris, and Ithyphallic.

Asynartete, of an Iambic Dimeter, and Ithyphallic. Euripidian.

XLI. SIMMIAC.

Dactylic Pentameter, in a syllable.

Anapaestic Dimeter Hypercatalectic. Partheniac.

Anapaestic Trimeter Catalectic, in a syllable.

Antispastic Tetrameter Hypercatalectic.

Peonic Tetrameter Acatalectic.

XLI. SIMONIDIAN.

Anapaestic Trimeter Catalectic, in a dissyllable.

*Dimeter (Monometer) Acatalectic, ροφες ιν ριυ-
χσι. Scal.*

XLII. STESICHORIAN.

Trochaic Trimeter Brachycatalectic, otherwise,
Pindaric Asynartete.

Trochaic Trimeter Acatalectic, in like manner ending in an *Iambus*. *Pindar. Ol. 6. 25.*

Trochaic Trimeter Hypercatalectic. Ph. 172.

Anapaestic Trimeter Catalectic, in a syllable.

Of Epitrites Trimeter Acatalectic. Pind. Ol. 3. 9.
7. 35.

XLIII. SOTADEAN, OR SOTADIC.

Ionic Tetrameter Brachycatalectic.

Trochaic Trimeter Catalectic, and *Acatalectic*.

Trochaic Tetrameter Brachycatalectic.

N. B. Some distinguish between the *Sotadean* and *Sotadic* thus:

They will have the *Sotadean* to consist of two *Ionics* and an *Ithyphallic*, and the *Sotadic* of three *Ionics* and a *Spondee*.

XLIV. TELESILLAN.

Ionic Dimeter Catalectic.

XLV. THEOPOMPIAN.

Paonic Pentameter Catalectic.

XLVI. TIMOCRATIAN.

*Lesser Ionic Dimeter Catalectic, or Hephthemimeris.*OF THE FORMS OF VERSE IN THE SONG
OF THE CHORUS.

The *Choric chant* is that part of the *Chorus* which generally distinguishes the ancient *Tragedy* into five acts. In every perfect *Tragedy*, there are four of these *Chants*; for that, which amongst the Greeks closes the play, is not accounted a proper *Chorus*: the first of these is called *Parodus*, or the first entrance of the *Chorus* speaking or chanting; the other three are called *στασιμοι* scil. *μελος*, i. e. steady, or standing; which part of the *Chorus* never admitted *Trochaic* or *Anapestic* verse, both of which are accommodated to dancing, because the *Chorus* only sang and did not dance.

These *Choric chants* are formed of various kinds of verse, which are called

SYSTEMATIC.

Because they compose one whole, though they consist of various kinds of verse: these, according to *Hephæstio*, are of six kinds.

I. *Κατὰ σχίσιν*, *secundum convenientiam*, having a correspondency.

II. *Ἀπολειυμένα*, *soluta*, not restrained to a determinate kind of verse.

III. *Ἀτακτα*, *inordinata*, without order.

IV. *Ἐξ ὁμοίων*, *Ex similibus*. Of like feet.

V. *Μικτα*, *mixta*, mixed.

VI. *Κοινὰ*, *common*.

I. Verses *κατὰ σχίσιν* are such as answer to one another, and are of six kinds.

1. MONOSTROPHIC:

2. EPODIC.

3. *Κατὰ ποικίλην ἀνομοιομεσίαν*. *Post pericopen partibus dissimilibus constantia*.

4. ANTITHETIC.

5. MIXED.

6. COMMON, *κατὰ σχίσιν*.

The *Monostrophic* are such as consist of one *Strophe* or *Stanza*. Such are the verses of *Anacreon*, and *Alcæus*.

In the *Choruses* of *Bacchus*, they either always turned in the same manner, and did not return, and

then the verses were called *μνηστροφα*, or they stood immoveable, and the verses were then called *στασιμα*.

The *Epdic* are so called, because to similar systems a series of verses of a different construction are added. *Eurip. Hec.* 629, &c.

The ancients went round the altars singing the praises of their gods in verse. Their first movement was to the *right*,* and they continued to go round until they had compassed the altar. This circuit they called *Strophe*. They then returned moving towards the *left*, and this they termed *Antistrophe*, when the singers stopped, and sang a series of verses of a different form, which was called *ἐπὶδῶς*, the after or additional song. So that the *Strophe* and *Antistrophe* have the same number of syllables, or at least contain the same times, in whatever measure or rhythm they may be composed. The *Epode*, or additional song is formed at pleasure.

The *Chorus* by the first movement, intended to represent the motion of the heavens round the earth from east to west; by the second the motion of the planets. When they stood still, continuing their singing, they meant to represent the stability of the earth, which they supposed to be fixed.

The *Chorus* originally consisted of fifty persons; but was reduced to fifteen after *Æschylus* had his play called *Eumenides* represented.

He that began the song was called *καρὸφαιος*, the

* *Scaliger* asserts that the singers first moved to the *left*, which is perhaps more conformable to the following account of the reasons given for these movements.

next *παρὰ τὴν μέτρην*, and the third *ἐν τῇ μέτρῃ*, three forming a *Zeyar*, of which there were five.*

N. B. If the additional song was last, the verses were called *Ephodica*; if in the beginning *proodica*, (*Soph. Aj.* 877) and if in the middle, *mesodica*. *Soph. An.* 100.

Ephodic verses are generally all *Pindaric*, consisting at least of three parts, *Strophe*, *Antistrophe*, and *Ephodos*, composed of different kinds of verse; but the two first parts of correspondent verses.

Παραβασις, a digression by the *Chorus* from the matter proposed, peculiar to the *Comic* poets. *Euripides* is blamed for using it too frequently; *Sophocles* is more sparing in the use of it.

Κατὰ περιπέτην ἀνομοιομεν, or *Περίκομματα*, are such as have a second *congeries* of various systems, answering to the first throughout; so that in the one or the other *congeries*, there may be systems dissimilar to one another, but so that both consist of similar parts. *Eur. Or.* 125. *Sophoc. Aj.* 901. Of this kind, there are many in *Euripides*, very many in *Sophocles*, none in *Æschylus*.

Antithetics are those which in various kinds of verse have the first corresponding with the last, the second with the last but one, and the rest in like manner. Of this, the egg of *Simmias* is an example.

Mixta, *κατὰ ὅχρην*, or mixed verses, having a correspondency, are, some *Ephodic*, others *Monostrophic*.

Communia, κατά σχῆσιν, or common verses, having a correspondence, are such as, when disposed in one manner, are *Erodica*, in another, *Monostrophica*.

II. *Ἀπολελυμένα* are those which are confined to no certain kind of verse; and these again are

1. *Ἀσροφα*.
2. *Ἀνομοιοσροφα*, or
3. *Ἀτμήτα*.

1. *Ἀσροφα* are those *systems* which have so few verses, that they cannot complete a *Strophe*.

2. *Ἀνομοιοσροφα* are those which are interrupted by some verses intervening. (*Eur. Or.* 1366.) These, if there are two, are called *ἰτιροσροφα*. *Soph. Aj.* 201. If more, they are called *Ἀλλοιοσροφα*. *Eur. Hec.* 685. *Ar. R.* 1295. *Euripides* is the only one of the *Tragic* writers who uses this kind of verse.

3. *Ἀτμήτα* are those, which although they seem capable of being divided, give no sign of division.

III. *Ἀτάκτα* are those, which have no similarity to each other, as the *Margites* of Homer is said to have been, and such *Choruses* as those in *Euripides*. *Iph. T.* 1234. *Herc. Fur.* 107. *Hec.* 1055.

IV. *Ἐξ ὁμοίων*. Those are so named which have the same feet, but no certain number, as *Anapests*. And these are,

1. *Ἀπериορισκᾶ*.
2. *Κατά περιορισμὸν αἰσούς*.

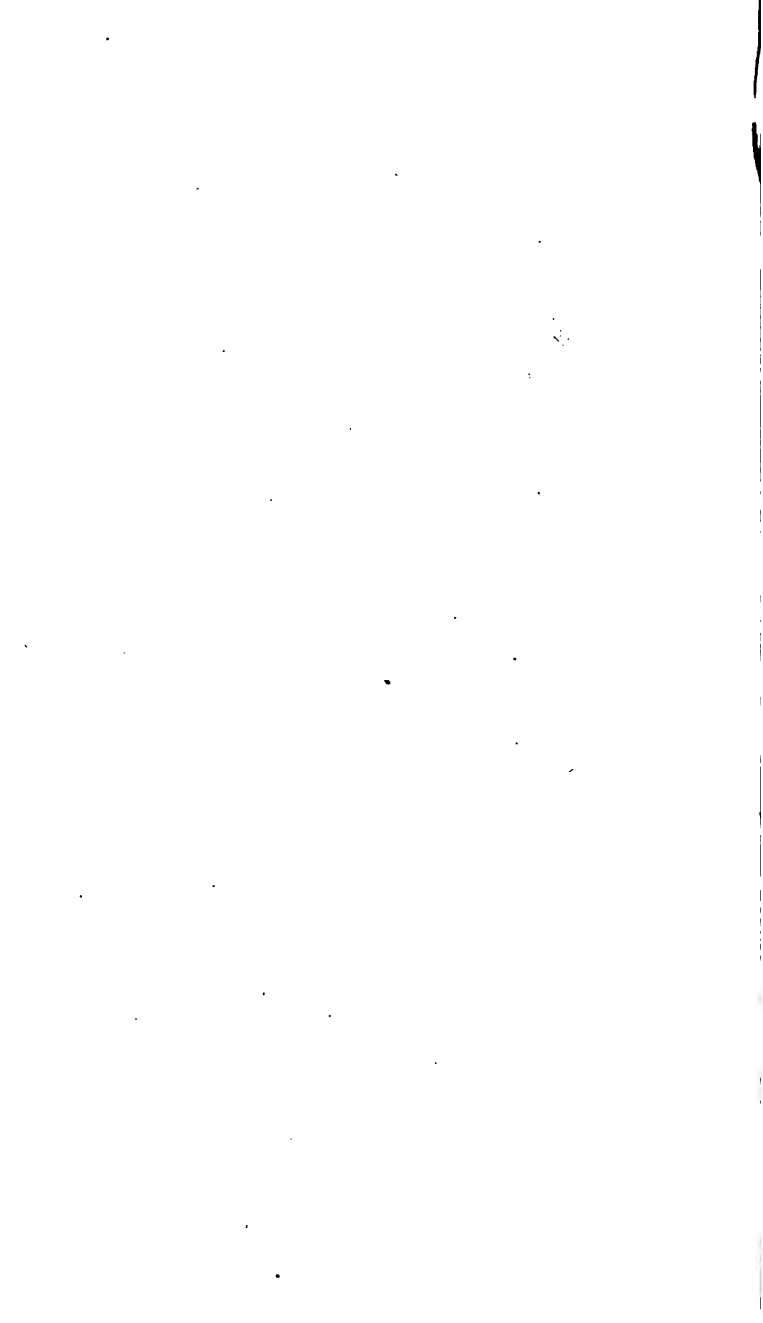
The first are such as continue similar to the end.

The second are those between which something shorter is sometimes inserted. Not only *Anapestics*,

but also others are so called. *Eur. Hec.* 1055. *Ph.* 212. 310. 1502.

V. *Mixed Systematics* have some of them a correspondency, others are alike.

VI. *Common Systematics* are such as when disposed in one manner, are similar, in another, are formed of correspondent members.



GREEK PROSODY.

PART III.

EXEMPLIFICATION OF THE FOREGOING RULES, IN THEIR APPLICATION TO THE VARIOUS KINDS OF VERSE.

I. OF DACTYLIC METRE.

A DACTYLIC verse is composed solely of *Dactyls* and *Spondees*.

The common *Heroic* is **HEXAMETER ACATALECTIC**, with a *Dactyl* in the fifth metre, and a *Spondee* in the sixth.

Though confined to a smaller number of admissible feet than *Iambic* or *Trochaic* verse, several licences are allowed in *Heroic* verse, which are not admitted in the former.

The most considerable of these are,

1. The production of a short final syllable, not only at the place of the *cæsural pause*, but sometimes also in other places, where emphasis is augmented at the beginning of a foot; as,

Τὸξ' ἄμωισὺν ἔχων ἀμφὴρῖφ' αἶ τέ φ' ἄρ' ἔτεγγεν. *Il. α. 45.*
where the final α in ἀμφὴρῖφ' αἶ, though short, is made long for emphasis sake.

This license is improper in verses shorter than a *Hexameter*.

Note. In the *Attic* writers, the final *a* in ἀμφοτέρω would be long; but *Homer* uses the *Ionic* dialect, where the practice is very different.

2. The *Hiatus*, or concurrence of two vowels in contiguous words, without elision; as,

Αἱ κ' ἔν Τυδΐδ' ὄϊόν ἀπ' ὀρχῆ' ἰλυσ' ἔρ' ἔς. Where the final long syllable, (here the diphthong *υ*) is made short.

3. The *Ionic Dialect*, which rarely occurs in the *Iambics* of the Greek tragedians, affords great variety in the construction of *Epic* verses.

Æolics, which are an irregular sort of *Dactyls*, admit in the first metre any foot of two syllables: the rest must be all *Dactyls*, except when the verse is *Catalectic*, and then the *Catalectic* part must be part of a *Dactyl*.

LOGOÆDICS, as *Hephæstion* calls them, are another sort of *Dactylics*, and require a *Trochaic Syzygy* at the end, all the other feet being *Dactyls*; as,

Καὶ τ' ἔκ | ἰσχαρ' | αἰὼν οἰκίς.

But this sort of verse may perhaps be referred with more propriety to the class before mentioned, in *part second*, under the title of *Asynartete*, and hereafter to be analyzed.

DACTYLIC SYSTEMS.

1. Τὸνδ' Ἐκτὼρ νικίσσῃσι ἰδὼν, ἀίσχρεις ἱππίσσῃσι. *Il.* 3.
38.

Δυσπαρι, εἶδος ἀρίστῃ, γυναιμένῃς, ἡπεροπύτῃ.
Λιθ' ὀφίλις τ' ἀγοιός τ' ἱμῖναι, ἀγάμος τ' ἀπολισθῃ.
Καὶ κε το βυλοιμῃ, καὶ κεν πολὺ κερδίου ηῖν.
Ἡ ἔτω λαβῃ τ' ἱμῖναι καὶ ἱποψίον ἄλλων.
Ἡπῃ καγχάλοισι καρηκομοῶντες Ἀχαιοί.

2. Ἡρᾷ, καὶ ἀμπικαλὼν προίει δολιχοσκίον ἰγχοῖ. *Il.*
3. 355.

Καὶ βαλε Πριπμιδαο κατ' ἀσπίδα παντοσεῖσθῃ.
Διὰ μὲν ἀσπίδος ἦλθε φαιίης ὀμβρεῖμον ἰγχοῖ,
Καὶ διὰ θωρηκὸς πολυδαίδαλῃ ἡρηρεῖστο.
Λυτικῷ δὲ παρὰ λαπαρῇ διαμῆσι χιτῶνα
Εγχοῖ.

3. Εἰ δ' ἱππῖσι ζώσθῃσι ἀρηρεῖσι πικρὸς οἶστος. *Il.* 4. 134.
Διὰ μὲν ἀρ' ζώσθῃς ἰληλατο δαιδαλοῖο,
Καὶ διὰ θωρηκὸς πολυδαίδαλῃ ἡρηρεῖστο,
Μιτρῇ δ' ἢ ἰφορεῖ, ἱρῶμα χροῶς, ἱρὸς ἀκοῖται
Ἡ οἱ πλίσσῃσι ἱρῶτο, διὰ προ δὲ ἰσῶτο καὶ τῇ.

ANALYSIS OF THE PRECEDING SYSTEMS.

SYSTEM I.

Spon. Spon. Dact. Spon. Dact. Spon.
Τὸν δ' Ἐκ | τῶς νῆι | κῖσσῃσι γ | δῶν αἰσ | χρεῖς ἱπῇ | ἱσῃσι

Dact. Dact. Dact. Dact. Dact. Spon.
 Δῦσπαρῆ | εἰδὼς ἄ | εἶσσι γυ | νᾶι μᾶνις | ἥπιεῖν | πεῦτᾶ
Dact. Dact. Dact. Dact. Dact. Spon.
 Αἰθ' ὅφ' | λῆς τ' ἀγὼ | ἰὼς τ' ἱμέ | νᾶι ἄγα | μὼς τ' ἄπῳ | λῆσθαι
Dact. Spon. Spon. Dact. Dact. Spon.
 Κᾶι κῖ τῷ | βέλοι | μῆν καῖ | κῖν πολῦ | κῖρδ' ὦν | ἦεν.
Spon. Spon. Dact. Dact. Dact. Spon.
 Ηῤ | τῷ λῷ | βῆντ' ἱμέ | νᾶι καῖ ἱ | πῳψ' ὦν | ἄλλων.
Spon. Dact. Dact. Dact. Dact. Spon.
 Ηπῤ | καγχαλῷ | ὠσ' κα | ρῆ κῳμῷ | ὠντῆς Α | χαῖοι.

In these verses several things are observable. In the fifth line, *καῖ* has the diphthong short, because succeeded by a vowel. In the fourth line, *ἱν*, though naturally short, becomes long, because it closes the verse, and the same observation applies to the concluding syllables of the first and second verses. To render the first verse a complete *Hexameter*, the poet has changed the concluding word, *ἔπεισι*, into *ἔπεισσιν*. The insertion of the *ι* by *poetic ecstasis* furnishes the syllable necessary to complete the number of feet, and the additional *σ*, inserted by *Ephenthesis* into the same word, transforms *ἔσιν*, which is a *Pyrrichius*, and inadmissible in *Hexameter* verse, into a *Spondee*. In the sixth line, without any additional words, the poet, in like manner, by the exercise of the same licence on the words *καγχαλῶσι*, and *καρηκομῶντες*, has not only completed two feet, which would otherwise have been defective; but has rendered the verse more sonorous and more grateful to the ear.

The second and third verses consisting only of *Dactyls*, except the last foot, by the rapid movement of the voice in pronunciation, exhibit to the mind of the reader a lively representation of the violent emotions of indignation bursting from the lips of the intrepid *Hector* highly incensed by the cowardly conduct of *Paris*, who, after strutting and parading for a short time in the front line of the *Trojans*, shrunk into insignificance at the sight of the injured *Menelaus*, and basely sheltered himself from his just resentment among the thickest ranks of the *Trojans*.

The arrangement of the feet in the other four verses, no two of which agree, shows the attention of the poet to variety in the modification of his poetry, a circumstance which greatly contributes to the gratification of the reader, and of which he instantly feels the effect.

ANALYSIS OF SYSTEM II.

<i>Dact.</i>	<i>Dact.</i>	<i>Dact.</i>	<i>Dact.</i>	<i>Dact.</i>	<i>Spon.</i>
Ἡρᾶ καὶ	ἄμπ' ἔπα	λῶν πρὸς	εἰ δ' ἄλ'	χρῶσθ' ὦν	ἔγχεος.
<i>Dact.</i>	<i>Trib.</i>	<i>Dact.</i>	<i>Dact.</i>	<i>Dact.</i>	<i>Spon.</i>
καὶ βᾶλ'	Πρὶν μὲν	δῶδ' καὶ	ἄσπετος	παῖντοσ' ἔ	ἰσῆν.
<i>Trib.</i>	<i>Dact.</i>	<i>Dact.</i>	<i>Spon.</i>	<i>Dact.</i>	<i>Spon.</i>
Διᾶ μὲν	ἄσπετος	ἦλθε φᾶ	εἰνῆς	ἑμβριμῶν	ἔγχεος.
<i>Dact.</i>	<i>Spon.</i>	<i>Dact.</i>	<i>Dact.</i>	<i>Spon.</i>	<i>Spon.</i>
καὶ δ' ἄλ'	Θῶξ' ἔ	νός περ	δαῖδαλ'	ἦρ' ἔ	ἰστο.

Spon. Dact. Dact. Dact. Dact. Spon.

Αντίκ | ρῶ δῖπα | ρᾶι λαπαῖ | ρῆρ δῖᾶ | μῶρεῖ χλ | τῶνᾶ.

The first of these verses is formed entirely of *Dactyls*, except the last foot, which must, from the nature of the verse, be a *Spondee*. The second verse in the second foot has a *Tribrachys*, and all the rest *Dactyls* but the last. The third verse is more varied, has a *Tribrachys* in the first foot, a *Spondee* in the fourth place, and the rest, except the concluding foot, *Dactyls*. The fourth verse closes with two *Spondees*.

Every reader of taste will at once perceive how forcibly the poet, by the introduction of a *Tribrachys* into the second and third verses, and a succession of *Dactyls* in the three first, without a single *Spondee*, until we come to the fourth foot of the third verse, describes the velocity of the spear flying from the hand of *Menelaus*, rapidly passing through the shield of *Paris*, and though with a force gradually diminished by the impediments it met with, penetrating however the breast-plate, in which it remains fixed; yet still retaining enough of its original impetus to rend the coat, and graze the body, which by a hasty inclination escapes a mortal wound. The *Tribrachys*, though inadmissible into *Heroic* verse, is twice introduced in aid of the *Dactyl*, to give an animated representation of this rapid motion and its effects; while the *Spondee* in the fourth place, and the double *Spondee* at the close of the third line, which

makes the verse drag heavily, demonstrates the obstructed motion of the weapon through the shield and breast-plate, the gradual diminution of its impetus, and the final cessation of its action.

In the fifth verse it will be observed that the last syllable of *αντικρυ*, though short in itself, is made long by *Cæsura*.

ANALYSIS OF SYSTEM III.

Dact. Spon. Dact. Dact. Dact. Spon.
 Ενδ' ἐπὶ | σὲ ζῶσ | τῆρ' ἄ | εἰρῆτ' | πικρὸς ἄ | ἰστὸς.

Trib. Spon. Dact. Dact. Dact. Spon.
 Διᾶ μιν | ἄρ' ζῶσ | τῆρὸς ἱ | λῆλᾶ τὸ | δαῖδᾶλλε | οἶδ.

Dact. Spon. Dact. Dact. Spon. Spon.
 Καὶ διᾶ | θῶρ ἦ | κὸς πολὺ | δαῖδᾶλλε | ἦρῇ | εἰστώ.

Spon. Dact. Dact. Dact. Dact. Spon.
 Μιτῆρς | θ' ἦν ἰφᾶ | εἶ, ἱεὺ | μᾶ χρῶς | ἐρκὸς ἄ | κὼν τῶν.

Spon. Dact. Dact. Dact. Dact. Spon.
 Ἡοὶ | πλίστῶν ἱ | εὐτὲ δ' | ἀπρὸ δὲ | ἱσᾶτὸ | καὶ τῆς.

In the first of these verses we observe the *hiatus* formed by the concurrence of the vowels *i* and *α*, the one of which concludes the word *αρεστη*, and the other begins the following word: both of these vowels are sounded, and make parts of the same foot. This *hiatus* is seldom admitted in *Latin Hexameters*, and when received is intended to be expressive of some circumstance aptly represented by the hesitation of the voice in pronunciation, the manner of

utterance, and prolongation of the sound on the *Tympanum*.

The figure called *Dieresis*, used in *ῥίστες*, the last word of the first line, by softening the sound of the diphthong, gives an agreeable termination to the verse.

The poet in these verses also employs the *Dialects* with excellent effect, not only to render his verse complete; but by accommodating the sound to the sentiment, presents in a manner, to the eye, a view of the circumstances he intends to describe. To be sensible of this, let the situation of *αἰχμητὶ, ἐλάττω,* and *δαίδαλσις*, be carefully noticed, and the effect of a transposition observed.

The number of *Dactyls*, and one *Tribrachys* introduced into these verses, fully answer the intention of the writer, and clearly display the rapid motion and violent effects of the arrow shot from the bow of the skilful archer *Pandarus*; and the situation of the *Spondees* in like manner represent the various obstructions the arrow met with in its passage through three different defensive coverings, which must be penetrated before it could reach the body.

That these observations are not the offspring of a heated imagination, and that the construction of these verses was not accidental, but the effect of pre-meditation, will evidently appear by comparing them with other passages of the same author, in parallel or similar cases, where it will be seen that the same mechanism, and even some of the same words, are

employed for the same purpose, and with a like effect.

Among many other passages corroborative of the foregoing remarks, one only shall be selected from *Il.* 4. 450; where we find the description of two torrents rushing with impetuosity from the mountains, and a comparison drawn between the tumultuous roaring of the waters at their confluence in a valley, and the confused noise and clamour of a battle, expressed in language so impressive, as almost to present the objects themselves to view. The reader who thinks proper to investigate the subject farther, will uniformly find the structure of the verse to be the result of design, and not the effect of accident.

DACTYL. TRIM.

ANALYSIS.

	<i>Shon.</i>	<i>Dact.</i>	<i>Shon.</i>
Αἱ Μῦσαι τοὶ Ἐγῶτα,	Αἱ Μῦ	σᾶι τῶν Ε	ῥῶτᾶ
	<i>Shon.</i>	<i>Dact.</i>	<i>Shon.</i>
Δησῶται σιφαινοῖσι,	Δῆσᾶ	σᾶι σῖφᾶ	νοῖσι
	<i>Shon.</i>	<i>Dact.</i>	<i>Shon.</i>
Τῷ καλλι παρῖδῶκαν,	Τῷ καλλ	ιι παρῖ	δᾶκᾶν
	<i>Shon.</i>	<i>Dact.</i>	<i>Shon.</i>
Καὶ νῦν ἡ Κυβερία	Καὶ νῦν	ἡ Κυβῖ	ρια
	<i>Shon.</i>	<i>Dact.</i>	<i>Shon.</i>
Ζῆτει, λυτῶ φερῶσα	Ζῆτῃ	λῶτῶ φῖ	ρῶσᾶ
	<i>Shon.</i>	<i>Dact.</i>	<i>Shon.</i>
Λυσσῶσαι τοὶ Ἐγῶτα.	Λῶσᾶσθ	αἱ τῶν Ε	ῥῶτᾶ

	<i>Spon.</i>	<i>Dact.</i>	<i>Spon.</i>
Κᾶν λυση δι τις αὐτον,	Κᾶν λῦ	σῆ δ᾽ τῆς	αὐτῶν
	<i>Spon.</i>	<i>Dact.</i>	<i>Spon.</i>
Ὅνκ ἔξουσιν μοι δι·	Ὅνκ ἔξ	ἱστ᾽ μᾶ	νῆς δι
	<i>Spon.</i>	<i>Dact.</i>	<i>Spon.</i>
Δαλνεν διδιδυκται.	Δᾶλῦν	ἱν διδῦ	δακται
			<i>Anacr.</i> 30.

The preceding verses from *Anacreon*, are *Dactylic Trimeter Acatalectic*, frequently called *Pherecratic*, consisting of a *Spondee*, a *Dactyl*, and a *Spondee*. This is the constant order of the feet through this whole ode; but in the first place either an *Iambus* or *Spondee*, and in the last, a *Dactyl* or *Spondee*, are indifferently admissible. Compare with this ode, *Moschi Amor fugitivus*.

It is presumed no difficulties will occur in comprehending the reason why each particular syllable is marked long or short. The preceding rules will render the reasons obvious. It may not be amiss, however, for the sake of beginners, to mention, that in the seventh line, Κᾶν, being compounded of καί and αν, is a contracted syllable, and must therefore be long.

In whatever measure *Anacreon* writes, his verse is always peculiarly sweet and harmonious. It is the more to be regretted that his genius was so often prostituted to purposes unjustifiable and base.

ELEGIAC.

Πικρὺς, μὴδ' ἀισχροῖσιν ἐφ' ἔργμασι μὴδ' ἀδικοῖσι
 Τιμᾶς μὴδ' ἀρετὰς ἰλκεο, μὴδ' ἄφρονος
 Ταῦτα μὲν ἔτας ἰσθι· κακοῖσι δὲ μὴ προσομιλεῖ
 Ἀνδρασιν, ἀλλ' αἰὶ τῶν ἀγαθῶν ἔχει
 Καὶ τοῖσιν μετὰ πινε καὶ ἰσθιε, καὶ μετὰ τοῖσιν
 ἰζε, καὶ ἄνδρει τοῖς αἰ μεγαλῇ θυγατρὶ.
 Βοδλῶν μὲν γὰρ ἀπ' ἰσθλα μαθησεται· ᾗδὲ κακοῖσι
 Συμμιχθεὶς, ἔπολες καὶ τὸν ἴοντα νῖον.

ELEGIAC SYSTEM ANALYZED.

<i>Dact.</i>	<i>Sphon.</i>	<i>Dact.</i>	<i>Dact.</i>	<i>Dact.</i>	<i>Sphon.</i>
Πικρὺς	μὴδ' ἀισχ	ρῶισιν ἰ	φ' ἔργμασι	μὴδ' ἀδ	ῖκοι
<i>Sphon.</i>	<i>Dact.</i>	<i>Sphon.</i>	<i>Anaph.</i>	<i>Anaph.</i>	
Τιμᾶς	μὴδ' ἀρ	τᾶς ἰλκ	ῖς, μὴδ'	ἀφ	ῖνος.
<i>Dact.</i>	<i>Sphon.</i>	<i>Dact.</i>	<i>Dact.</i>	<i>Dact.</i>	<i>Sphon.</i>
Ταῦτα μὲν	ἔτας	ἰσθι· κα	κοῖσι δ	ῖ μὴ προσ	ῖ μιλεῖ
<i>Dact.</i>	<i>Sphon.</i>	<i>Sphon.</i>	<i>Anaph.</i>	<i>Anaph.</i>	
Ἀνδρασιν,	ἀλλ' αἰ	ἰ τῶν	ἀγαθῶν	ἔχει.	
<i>Sphon.</i>	<i>Dact.</i>	<i>Dact.</i>	<i>Dact.</i>	<i>Dact.</i>	<i>Sphon.</i>
Καὶ τοῖς	σιν μετὰ	πινε κα	ἰσθι, καὶ μετὰ	τοῖσιν	
<i>Dact.</i>	<i>Dact.</i>	<i>Sphon.</i>	<i>Anaph.</i>	<i>Anaph.</i>	
ἰζ', καὶ	ἀνδρ	τοῖς αἰ	μεγαλῇ	θυγατρὶ.	
<i>Sphon.</i>	<i>Dact.</i>	<i>Dact.</i>	<i>Dact.</i>	<i>Dact.</i>	<i>Sphon.</i>
Βοδλῶν	μὲν γὰρ ἀπ'	ἰσθλα μ	ῖσι καὶ ἡνδ	καὶ κοῖσι	

Spon. Dact. Spon. Anap. Anap.

Ἐὐμῆχθ | ἦς, ἄπῶ | λῆις καὶ | τὸν ἔοντ | ἄ νῶν.

ELEGIAC, being composed of *Hexameter* and *Pentameter* verses alternately, has in the foregoing system been scanned and marked accordingly. On the former, no additional observations are necessary; but with respect to the latter, viz. the *Pentameter*, which, as has been before observed, may be scanned two different ways; it may be noticed that in the second line, the concluding word *αφενος*, which is an *Anapest*, has the last syllable *ος* necessarily long by *Synapheia*, i. e. because influenced by the initial consonant of the following verse. In the fourth, sixth, and eighth lines, the concluding syllables, though naturally short, are made long, on account of the pause required at the end of a sentence. The quantity of the last syllable in *αφενος* might be accounted for in the same manner, without reference to *Synapheia*.

The *Pentameters* may also be scanned otherwise; thus,

Spon. Dact. Cas. Dact. Dact. Cat. syll. or Cas.

Τιμᾶς | μῆδ' ἄρῃ | τᾶς, | ἑλκῖο | μῆδ' ἄφῃ | νος.

Dact. Spon. Cas. Dact. Dact. Cat. syll.

Αὐδῶσιν | ἀλλ' αἶ | ι | τῶν ἄγα | ὠν ἔχῃ | ο.

The remaining verses of the same metre may be scanned in a similar manner.

Both these modes of scanning have their uses. The first mode was that used by the ancients, as ap-

pears from *Quintilian*, the second was introduced by the moderns.

Elegiac verse had its name from *ἔλεγος*, *lamentatio*, because it was used in plaintive compositions; the unequal measures aptly representing the inequalities always observable in grief.

II. ANAPÆSTIC METRE.

An *Anapæstic* verse without any restriction* of places,† admits an *Anapæst*,‡ *Spondee*, or *Dactyl*.

Anapæstic verses are sometimes intermixed with other species; but are often in a detached system by themselves.

A system is chiefly composed of *Dimeters*; and is most correct;

1. When each foot, or at least each *Syzygy*, ends with a word.§

2. When the last verse but one of the system is *Monometer*|| *Acatalectic*; and the last, *Dimeter Catalectic*, with an *Anapæst* in the second metre.

* Κατὰ πᾶσιν χώραν. *Heplh.*

† The *Dimeter Catalectic*, called *Paræmiac*, is an exception. This species of verse requires an *Anapæst* in the last place but one, and is considered incorrect when a *Spondee* is found there.

‡ In some instances the proper foot is resolved into a *Proceleusmatic*.

The first of the following verses is more correct than the second.

Spon. *Anap.* *Spon.* *Spon.*

§ Ζεὺς γὰρ μέγαλ' ἦ | γλώσσης κόμπης

Anapst. Anapst. Anapst. Spon.

Εὐπλῆς γὰρ ἐπ' αὖ | τὸν ἑπὶνθερῶσκει.

|| Επ' ἀκρῶν ἡδῆ

Νικῆν ὀρμῶντ' ἀλλ' ἀλαλαῖ.

In an *Anapaestic* system, there is this peculiarity: that the last syllable of each verse is *not common* as in other species; but has its quantity subject to the same restrictions, as if the foot to which it belongs, occurred in any other place of the verse. *Clarke* affirms, as has been before mentioned, that the last syllable must always be long, or the sentiment concluded with the verse.

|| The *Monometer Acatalectic*, is called an *Anapaestic Base*. This is sometimes dispensed with in a system: the *Paræmiac* rarely.

Ἡ πολλὰ βροτοῖς ἐστὶν ἰδύσι

Γυνῶναι. πρὶν ἰδεῖν δ' οὐδέ τις μῶντις

Τῶν μέλλοντων ὅτ' ἐρᾷξει. *Soph. Aj.* near the end.

A series therefore of *Anapaestic* verses, consisting of one or more sentences, is to be constructed, as if each sentence was only a single verse. See the foregoing sentence from *Sophocles*.

Hence, it has been laid down as a rule, that, if the last foot of a verse, in the middle of a sentence, begins as an *Anapaest* or *Spondee*, its last syllable must be long, *naturally*; as,

Anapst. Spon. Spon. Anapst.

Υπέρειχ | θαίρει | Καὶ σφᾶς | ἰσίδων. *Soph. Ant.* 189.

Or by *position*; as,

Spon. Anaph. Dact. Spon.

Εἰς ἀρεθ | μὲν ἔμοι | καὶ φίλῳ | τῆτα |

Σπειδῶν. *Æsch. Prom.* 191.

Here the *α* in the last word of the first line, is rendered long by position, the following word beginning with a double consonant; so that the first syllable of the next verse exercises an influence over the last syllable of the former.

If the last foot of a verse in the middle of a sentence begin with a *Dactyl*, the last syllable must be short; as,

Spon. Anaph. Dact. Dact.

Σῆμαί τε θεῶν παῖδ' ἔς Εἰνυῖς

Anaph. Spon. Anaph.

Ἀδ' ἔκως θνησκόντας ὀρεῖτε.

This rule is dispensed with only at the end of a sentence, where a *Tribrach*, *Cretic*, or *Trochee*, sometimes supply the place of an *Anapest*, *Dactyl*, or *Spondee*, but in no other case.

Note. On the subject of *Synapheia*, see part second; and see also *Bentley's Phalaris*.

There is a species of *Anapestic* verse, called *Aristophanic*, or *Aristophanian*, which is a *Catalectic Tetrameter*.

Anaph. Anaph. Spon. Spon. Spon. Spon. Anaph.

Φᾶν' ἔδ' ἔν μ' ἐγὼ γ' | οἰμὰ γυναι | τ' ἔν' ἑναι πα | σὶν ὁμῶς.

The verse by some called *Proceleusmatic*, being composed of feet, *isochronal* to an *Anapest*, and ending for the most part with an *Anapest*, has also the title of *Anapestic*; as,

Procel. Procel.

Πρὸς ἑμῶν ὃ | μᾶγ' ἦν ἄρ' | α

Proc. Proc. Proc. Anaph.

Τὴς ἄρ' ἱᾶ | βᾶδ' ἄρ' ἱᾶ | τᾶδ' ἱᾶ | τᾶρ' ἄρ' ἱᾶ.

ANAPÆSTIC SYSTEM.

Δηλὸν ἔμοιγ' ὥς | φορβᾶς χρεῖα
 Στιβὸν ἐγμυεῖ τοι δὲ πῖλᾶς που.
 Ταυτὴν γὰρ ἔχειν βιοτῆς αὐτοῦ
 Λόγος ἔστι φύσιν, θηρευόμενα
 Πτηνῶν τοῖς στρυγέροι στρυγέρας
 Οὐδὲ τιν' αὐτῶ
 Παισι κακῶν ἐπινομαῖ.

ANALYSIS OF THE FOREGOING SYSTEM.

Dact. Spon. Spon. Spon.

Δηλὸν ἔμοιγ' ὥς | φορβᾶς χρεῖα. Long, because the next syllable begins with two consonants.

Anaph. Spon. Dact. Spon.

Στιβὸν ἐγμυεῖ | τοι δὲ πῖλᾶς που

Spon. Anaph. Anaph. Spon.

Ταυτὴν γὰρ ἔχειν | βῖοτ' αὐτοῦ. Last long, influenced by the succeeding letter in the next line.

Anaph. Anaph. Dact. Spon.

* Λόγος ἔστι φύσιν | θηρευόμενα. Last long for the same reason.

Spon. Spon. Anap. Anap.

Πτῆνῶις ἰοῖς | στυγίρεϊ σ | τυγίρεῳς

Οὐδ' ἴ τῆν' αὐτῶ. *Monometer Acatalectic, or Anapaestic Base.*

Spon. Anap. Anap.

Πᾶι ᾠᾶ κακῶν | ἱπῖῶμαν. *Dimeter Catalectic, or Paroemiac.*

* The first metre in this verse is less correct than the other metres in the system, because the syllable *ιν* in *φυσιν*, is short, and becomes long merely by the force of the following consonant.

ANOTHER SYSTEM WITHOUT THE BASE

Ω δεινοὶ ἰδμεν παῖδες ἀνδραποῖς

Ω δεινотατοι παντων ἑσ' ἰγῶ

Προσεκυσ' ἤδη. Τίς σ' ὠτλημον,

Προσιβη ματτα; τίς ὁ πηδησας

Δαιμων μείζονα τῶν μήκιστων

Προς τῇ σῇ δυσδαιμονι μίση

Φευ φευ δυσταν' ἀλλ' ἔδ' ἰσιδῖν

Δυναμαί σι, θελων πολλ' ἀνιερσθαι

Πολλα πυθισθαι, πολλα δ' ἀβρησαι·

Τοίαν φρικτὴν παριχθίς μοι. *Soph.*

ANALYSIS OF THE PRECEDING SYSTEM.

Spon. Anap. Anap. Spon.

Ω δ' εἰ | ἰὼν ἰδ' εἰν || πᾶθ' ὅς ᾤθε | ᾠποῖς

Spon. Anaph. Spon. Anaph.

Ω δῖν | ὅ τ' αἶτ' οἰ π || ἀντ' αἰ | ὅσ' ἔγ' ω

Anaph. Spon. Spon. Spon.

Πρὸς ἑκ' αἰ | ἡ δ' ἡ. || Τίς σ' αἰ | τλήμων. Last long, influenced by the succeeding verse.

Anaph. Anaph. Anaph. Spon.

Πρὸς ἑβ' ἡ | μ' αἶν' αἰ ; || τίς ὅ π' ἡ | δ' ἡ σ' αἰ

Spon. Dact. Spon. Spon.

Δαίμων | μ' αἰ ζ' οἰ αἰ || τ' αἰ μ' ἡ | κ' οἰ σ' αἰ

Spon. Spon. Dact. Spon.

Πρὸς τ' ἡ | σ' ἡ δ' υἱ σ' || δαίμων' | μ' οἰ ρ' αἰ. Last long, (because α is an improper diphthong,) though ρα be preceded by a diphthong.

Spon. Spon. Spon. Anaph.

Φῖν, φῖν, | δ' υἱ σ' αἰ || αἰ λ' αἰ | δ' ἡ σ' οἰ δ' ἡ

Anaph. Anaph. Dact. Spon.

Δ' υἱ αἰ μ' αἰ | σ' ἡ, θ' ἡ λ' αἰ || π' οἰ λ' αἰ ν' | ρ' οἰ σ' αἰ

Dact. Spon. Dact. Spon.

Π' οἰ λ' αἰ π' υἱ | θ' οἰ σ' αἰ, || π' οἰ λ' αἰ δ' αἰ | θ' ἡ σ' αἰ. Here α is short before θ and ρ, a mute followed by a liquid.

Spon. Spon. Anaph.

Τ' οἰ αἰ | ρ' ἡ αἰ ν' || π' αἰ ρ' ἡ χ' οἰ αἰ | μ' οἰ. *Dimeter Catalectic, or Pæmiac.*

SYSTEM OF PÆMIACS.

Σιγαῖ νιν ἀπας ἰχι σιγαῖ

Και παντα λογοι ταχα πιυση

Ημιν δ' Ιθακη πατρις ιστι

Πλειομιν δ' ἀμ' Οδυσσεῖ θειω.

ANALYSIS OF THE PRECEDING PARCE-
MIAC.*Spon. Dact. Anap.*Σίγαῖν | νῦν ἅπᾶς || ἔχῃ σίγῃ | αν. *Cat. Syll.**Spon. Anap. Anap.*

Καὶ πάντ | ἃ λόγῳ τ || ἄχᾶ πῆν | ση

Spon. Anap. Anap.

Ἡμῖν δ' | Ἰθακῇ | πατέρες ἴστ | ι

*Anap. Anap. Anap.*Πλῆθ' μὲν | δ' ἄμ' Ὀδῦσσο || ἔθ' ἔτι | ω. *Cratin.*

TETRAMETER CATALECTIC.

Ὡς τῆς μεγάλης σοφίας ἐπιθυμητὰς ἀνθρώποι παρ' ἡμῶν,
Ὡς εὐδαιμονίᾳ ἰν Ἀθηναίοις καὶ τοῖς Ἑλλήσι γιγνέσθαι,
Εἰ μνημῶν ἱεὶ καὶ φροντιστῆς, καὶ τὸ ταλαιπώρον ἰεστίον
Εἰ τῇ ψυχῇ, καὶ μὴ καμνέας μεθ' ἴστας, μὴ τε βαδίζον,
Μᾶτε ριγῶν ἄχθει λίαν μᾶτε γάριστ' ἀνθρώποις ἐπιθυμῶν.

Οἷον τ' ἀποχεῖ καὶ γυμνασίῳ, καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἀνοητῶν
Καὶ βελτιστοὶ τὸ τοιοῦτον τομίζεις, ὅπερ εἰκὸς δεξιὸν ἄνδρα
Νικᾶν πρᾶττων καὶ βαλεῦν καὶ τῇ γλῶττι πολεμίζον.

Aristoph.

ANALYSIS OF THE PRECEDING SYSTEM.

Spon. Anaph. Anaph. Anaph. Spon. Spon.

Ω τῆς | μὲγαλῆς || σὸφίᾱς | ἱκλῶ || μῆσαῦς | ἀνθρῶ || πῆ
Anaph.

παρ' ἧ | μων

Spon. Spon. Anaph. Spon. Spon. Spon.

Ως ἔν | δαίμων || ἔν Αθῆ | νᾱίδις || καὶ τοῖς | Ελλῆσ || γ
Anaph.

γῆνῃ | σσι

Spon. Spon. Spon. Spon. Dact.

Εἰ μῆ | μῶν εἰ || καὶ φρὸν | τίστῆς, || καὶ τὸ τᾶ |
Spon. Anaph.

λαῖ πῶ || ρὸν' ἱεῖστ | ιν

Spon. Spon. Spon. Spon. Spon. Spon.

Εν τῇ | ψυχῇ, || καὶ μῆ | καμνῆις || μῆθ' ἔστ | ᾱς μῆ || τῆ
Anaph.

βᾶδιζ | ων

Dact. Spon. Spon. Spon. Anaph. Dact.

Μῆτι ρῖ | γῶν ἀχθ || εἰ λῖ | ᾱν μῆ || τῆγ' ᾄεῖστ | ᾱν ἱπῖ ||
Spon.

Θυμῆις. Brachycatalectic.

Spon. Anaph. Spon. Anaph. Spon. Spon.

Οἶνᾱ | τ' ἄπιχῆι || καὶ γῦμν | ᾄσῶν, || καὶ τῶν | ἀλλῶν
Anaph.

|| ἀνῶντ | ων

Spon. Spon. Dact. Spon. Anap. Spon.
 Καὶ βῆλτ | ἰστὼν || τῆτῶ νό | μῆζεις, || ἔπιρ ἑ | κῶςδ' ἰξ ||
Anap.
 ἰὼν ἀνδρ | α
Spon. Spon. Spon. Spon. Spon. Spon.
 Νικᾶν | πρᾶττων || καὶ βῆ | λῖων || καὶ τῇ | γλωττῇ ||
Anap.
 πῶλ' ἄμ' | σι.

III. IAMBIC METRE.

IAMBIC SYSTEMS.

DIM. CATALECTIC.

The first, third, and fifth places admit an *Iambus* or *Spondee*.

Οὐ μοι μέλει Γυγῶ
 Τῆ Σαρδίων ἀνακτος.
 Οὐδ' αἰρεῖ με χρυσοῦς,
 Οὐδὲ φθονὸν τυράννοις.
 Ἐμοὶ μέλει μύροισι

The second, fourth, and sixth places admit an *Iambus* only.

Καταβρεχέειν ὑπὸ πηλῶ
 Ἐμοὶ μέλει ροδοῖσι
 Καταστρέφειν κερηνά.
 Τὸ σημερον μέλει μοι,
 Τὸ δ' αὖριον τις οἶδεν;

VARIATIONS.

BEGINNING WITH
AN ANAPÆST.

The *Iambus* in the odd places, resolvable into a *Tribrach*.

The *Spondee* in the odd places resolvable into a *Dactyl* or *Anapæst*.

The *Iambus* in the even places, (except the last) resolvable into a *Tribrach*, an *Anapæst* substituted in case of a proper name only.

Ἀπολοιτο πρῶτος αὐτός
Ο τοῖν ἀργυρεὺν φίλητας.
Δια τῆτον καὶ ἀδελφοί,
Δια τῆτον ἔτοκῃς·
Πολεμοὶ φονεὶ δὲ αὐτοῖ.
Τοδε χεῖρον, ἐλλυμνοθα
Δια τῆτον οἱ φίλῃντες.
Anacreon.

ANALYSIS OF THE FOREGOING SYSTEMS.

Spon. Iamb. Iamb.

Οὐ μῶι | μὲ λῆι || Γῦ γᾶ | ω *Catalectic syllable.*

The following verses are all measured and scanned as the first.

Τέν Σᾶρδ | ἱῶν || ἄνᾶκτ | ος

Οὐθ' αἶρε | ἱῆι || μὲ χρῦσ | ος

Οὐδ' ἱφθ | ὀνᾶ | τῦ ρᾶν | ος.

Iamb. Iamb. Iamb.

Εμοῖ | μέλει || μῦροισ | ι *Catalectic syllable.*

Καταβε | χεῖν || ὑπῆν | ην

Εμοῖ | μέλει || ῥοδῶισ | ι

Καταστ | ριφειν || καρῆν | α

Τὸ σῆ | μῆρον μ || ἔλει | μοι

Τὸ δ' αὖ | ῥιόντ || ἕοιδ | εν.

SECOND SYSTEM.

Anap. Iamb. Iamb.

Απολωῖ | τὸ πρῶ || τὸς αὖ | τοι *Catalectic syllable.*

The following are scanned in the same manner as the first.

Ο τὸν ἀργ | ῦ ροίνφ || ἱ λῆσ | ας

Διᾶ τῆτ | ὦν ῥκ || ἄδελφ | ος

Διᾶ τῆτ | ὦν ῥ | τὸ κῆ | ες

Πόλι μοι | φωνῶ || δ' ἄ αὐτ | ον

Τὸ δ' εἰ χεῖ | ρὸν ὀλλ || ὑμῖσθ | α

Διᾶ τῆτ | ὦν οἰ | φιλῶντ | ες.

TRIMETERS OR SENARIE.

Εν παντι πρᾶγει δ' ἐσθ' ὁμιλίας κακῆς

Κακιοι ὕδιν, καρπος κομιστεος.

Ατῆς ἀρετᾶ θάνατοι ἐκκαρπιζεται.

Ἡ γὰρ ξυνεισβάς πλοιοι ἐυσεβῆς ἀνερ

Ναυτησι θερμοῖς καὶ πανουργίᾳ τινι,

Ὀλλῶλιν ἀνδρῶν σὺν Διοπτύτῳ γυνεῖ
 Ἡ ξὺν πολιταῖς ἀνδράσιν, δίκαιος σι,
 Ἐχθροῦσις τε καὶ θεῶν ἀμνημοσύνη,
 Ταυτὲ κυρῆσας ἐκδικῶς ἀγρευματός,
 Πληγῆς διὲ μαστίγι παγκοίνῳ δαμῇ. *Æschyl.*

ANALYSIS OF IAMBIC TRIMETERS.

Trimeter Acatalectic.

Iam. Iam. Spon. Iam. Iam. Iam.
 Ἐν πᾶν | τῷ πρῶ || γῆι δ' ἔσθ' | ὅμῳ || λῖᾶς | κᾶκῆς
Iam. Iam. Iam. Iam. Iam. Iam.
 Κᾶκῆ | ὅν ᾤδ' || ἔν κᾶρπ | ὅς ᾤ || κῶμῶν | ἔ ὅς
Spon. Iam. Dact. Iam. Iam. Iam.
 Ἀ τῆς | ἄρῶν || ρα θᾶνᾶ | τῶν ἔκκ' || ἄρπῆζ | ἔκκᾶι
Spon. Iam. Spon. Iam. Iam. Iam.
 Ἡ γᾶρξ | ὕνῃς || βᾶς πλῶι | οἱ εὔ || σῖβῆς | ἄνῃς
Spon. Iam. Spon. Iam. Iam. Iam.
 Νᾶυτῇ | σὺ θῆρμ || οἷς καὶ | πᾶνῃς || γῶα | τῷ νῇ
Iam. Iam. Spon. Iam. Spon. Iam.
 Ὀλῶ | λῆν' ᾤδ' || ρῶν σὺνθ | ἔσπτ || υστῶ | γῆνῃς
Spon. Iam. Spon. Iam. Iam. Iam.
 Ἡ ξὺνπ | ο λῆ || τᾶις ἀνδ' | ρᾶσῶνδ' || ὕ καὶ | ος σῇ
Spon. Iam. Iam. Iam. Spon. Iam.
 Ἐχθροῦξ | ἔνοις || τῇ καὶ | θῆων || ἀμνη | μασί
Spon. Iam. Spon. Iam. Spon. Iam.
 Ταυτὲ | κῦρ ἡ || σᾶς ἐκδ' | ἰκῶς || ἀγρεῖν | μᾶτος
Spon. Iam. Spon. Iam. Spon. Iam.
 Πληγῆς | θῆς || μαστί | γῇ παγκ || κοίνῳ | δᾶμῃ.

Note 1. *Morell* rejects the *Anapest* in the third place, because thereby the *cæsural* pause is destroyed; and *Porson* admits the *Anapest* in the first place only, and alters the lines in *Æschylus* and *Sophocles*, which militate against his hypothesis.

2. *Hephæstion*, though he rejects the *Anapest* in the second and fourth place, is silent respecting the third and fifth places.

3. The *Dactyl* frequently occurs in the third seat, in correct *Iambics*, particularly in *Euripides*; whence it has been by some concluded, that a *Spondee* in the same place might be resolved into an *Anapest*.

4. In the fifth seat, the admission of the *Dactyl* is objected to, because the *Iambic Trimeter* in that case, too nearly resembles the conclusion of a lame *Heroic*.

EXAMPLE

Of an *Anapest* in a proper name, substituted for an *Iambus* in the fourth place.

Κομίζε σαυτην, Αντιγονη, δαμων έσω. *Euripi.*

ANALYZED.

Iam. Iam. Spon. Anap. Iam. Iam.

Κομίζε | έ σαυ || τήν Αντ | γονή || δ' όμων | έσω.

Μαλιστα Φοιβω Τειρεσιαν παρ' ουτις αν.

ANALYZED.

Μᾶλ' οὐτ' | ἄ Φοῖβ' || ὦ Τεῖ | ἰοῖαντ' || ἄρ' ἔ | τῆς αὖν.

The fourth foot of the last line may however be scanned thus, ἰοῖαντ', the *ia* being a *Synizesis*.

Though in the irregular *Iambics* of *Aristophanes*, an *Anapaest* be admitted in the even places, even where there is no proper name; in the *Tragic* poets, this is not allowed.

Anacreon also admits of several irregularities, as the *Cretic* in the first place, which is certainly inadmissible in verses regularly constructed.

Note. That in *Iambic* metre, a *Dactyl* should be avoided in the fifth place, and resolved feet should not concur.

The following lines have an *Anapaest* in the third place, and are on that account by some called harsh or unmusical.

Spon. Iamb. Anap. Iamb. Iamb. Iamb.

Λιξέει | τὸν αὖν || τὸν ἄρ' ἰθμ' | ὅν ὄκ || ἔγῳ | κταῖν.

Iamb. Iamb. Anap. Iamb. Spon. Iamb.

Κἄκ' οὐκ | ἄκω' || ἦν ἄμ' οἱ | ῥὸν ἔκτ' || ῥ' ἰψαῖ | βίον.

Or by changing the *Anapaest* into a *Tribrach*; thus,

Spond. Iamb. Tribrach. Iamb. Iamb. Iamb.

Λιξέει | τὸν αὖν || τὸν ἄρ' ἰ | θμὸν ὄκ || ἔγῳ | κταῖν.

Κἄκ' οὐκ | ἄκω' || ἦν ἄμ' οἱ | ῥὸν ἔκτ' || ῥ' ἰψαῖ | βίον.

TROCHAIC METRE.

TROCHAIC PENTHEMIMERIS.

In the odd places, is *Troch. Troch.*
 admitted a *Trochee* only. $\text{Κῆισϛ̃} \mid \tau\alpha\iota \tau\tilde{\alpha} \mid \lambda\tilde{\alpha}\varsigma.$ *Soph.*

In the even places, are *E.* 248.
 admissible, a *Trochee* and
 a *Spondee*.

VARIATIONS.

TROCHAIC HEPTHEMIMERIS.

The *Trochee* in any *Troch. Spond. Troch.*
 place resolvable into a $\text{Μᾶτϛ̃ϛ̣} \mid \alpha\iota\sigma\chi\tilde{\nu} \mid \nu\tilde{\alpha}\varsigma \tilde{\iota} \mid \mu\tilde{\alpha}\tilde{\tau}\tilde{\iota}.$
Tribrach. *A.* 174.

A *Spondee* into a *Dac-* $\text{Ηλῶ} \mid \gamma\tilde{\alpha} \pi\tilde{\omicron} \mid \xi\tilde{\iota}\nu\tilde{\iota} \mid \tau\alpha\iota.$
*tyl** or *Anapest*.

* A *Dactyl* or a *Spondee* is sometimes found in the odd places in *Aristophanes*; but only in long verses.

† A *Dactyl* in the odd places occurs only in proper names.

Trochaic verses are mostly *Catalectic*. A system of them consists generally of *Catalectic Tetrameters*; sometimes of *Dimeters Catalectic* and *Acatalectic* intermixed.

In *Tetrameters* the second metre should always

end with a word, as already mentioned in the foregoing part of this prosody.

The precept and example is given by *Terentianus* in the same verses :

— finis ut quarti pedis

Nominis verbive fine comina primum clauderet.

This rule is said to be invariably observed by the *Tragic* poets, with the exception of a privative, and prepositions prefixed.

Troch. Troch. Troch. Troch. Troch. Troch.

Ταυτᾶ | μοι δ' ἔ || πλημὲ | ρίμν ᾗ || φεῶστές | ἴσθιν |
Troch.

ἐνφρεῖ | σι. *Æschyl. Pers.* 165.

Porson however does not admit the propriety of this exception, and alters the verse thus :

Ταυτᾶ μοι μέριμν' ᾗ φεῶστές ἴσθιν ἐν φρεσὶν δ' ἔπλη.

† Example of a *Dactyl* introduced in place of a proper name.

Or. 1566. Σὺγγυῶ | ἰόντ' ἔ || μῆν, Πύλλᾳ | δῆν τί || τῶν
τᾶδ | ἱ ξυν | δεῖντᾶ | μοι.

‡ Πεῶς δ' ὅ | μῦς στεί | χεῖντᾶ | παύσῃ || τῦς πᾶ | ρίστῳ ||
τᾶς γ' ὅ | υς. *Ph.* 1331.

‡ Example of a *Tetrameter* with a *Spondee* in the second, fourth, and sixth places.

TROCHAIC SYSTEMS.

DIMETER.

ANALYSIS.

Πῶλε Θρηκίη, τί δὴ με	Tr. Tr. Tr.	} <i>Acatalectic.</i>
	Πῶλῃ Θρηκίῃ ἤ τῃ	
	Tr.	
	δὴ μὲ	
Λοξὸν ὀμμασι βλέπυσσα	Λοξὸν ὀμμαῖ σὶ βλεῖ	
	πῶσᾶ	} <i>Acatalectic.</i>
	Tr. Sp. Tr.	
Νηλεὺς φευγεις, δοκεῖς δὲ	Νηλῇ ᾧς φεῖν γυῖς δῶ	
	Tr.	
	κίς δ᾽.	
	Tr. Tr. Tr.	} <i>Acatalectic.</i>
Μῆδεν εἰδέναι σοφον;	Μῆδ᾽εν εἰδ᾽εν αἰ σο φον	
	Cat. or Heph.	
	Tr. Tr. Tr.	
Ἴσθι τοι, καλῶς μὲν ἂν τοι	Ἴσθι τῷ καῖ λῶς μὲν	
	Sp.	} <i>Acatalectic.</i>
	ἂν τῷ	
Τὸν χαλινὸν ἐμβαλοῖμι	Τὸν χαῖ λινὸν ἐμβᾶ	
	λοιμῇ	
	Tr. Tr. Tr.	
Ἡνίας δ' ἔχων, στρεφοῖμι	Ἡνί ᾧς δ' ἔ χῶν στρεῖ	} <i>Acatalectic.</i>
	φοῖμῃ.	
Ἀμφι τερματα δρομῶ.	* Ἀμφί τερμαῖ τᾶδρῶ μῶ	
	Cat.	
	Tr. Sp. Tr.	
Νυν δὲ λειμῶνας τε βοσκεῖται	† Νυν δ᾽εῖ λειμῶ νᾶς τεῖ	} <i>Acatalectic.</i>
	βοσκῇ αἰ. Hyf.	

Κυφα τε σκιετωσα παιζεις	Tr. Kēphā	Sp. tē skie	Tr. tāṡā	} <i>Acatalectic.</i>
		παιζεις.		
Δξιον γαρ ιπποπειρην	Tr. Δῖξιν	Tr. on γάρ	Tr. ipō	
	Sp. πειρην			
Ουκ ἔχεις ἱεμβατην. <i>Anac.</i>	Οὐκ ἔ	χῖς επ	ἱμβᾶ τῇ	
	<i>Cat.</i>			

* The last foot of this line may be called a *Tribrach*, τᾷδρῶμῃ, because in *δρομῃ*, we meet with an instance of a ρ following the middle letter δ, in which case the α, which of itself is short, will continue short; and the last syllable being common, the verse will then be *Brachycatalectic*.

† In this line, *βοσκεαι* may be a *Spondee*, *αι* being a *Synizesis*. In that case the verse will be properly a *Dimeter Acatalectic*, and this method of scanning the line appears preferable. As it stands divided above, it is a *Dimeter Hypercatalectic*, or *Bacchiliadian*.

DIM. CATALECTIC.

ANALYSIS.

Μηδὲ τις κικλησκετω	Tro. Μηδῆ	Sp. τις κικ	Tro. λῆσκῆ τω
Ευφορα τιτυμμενος	Tro. Εὐμφοῶ	Tro. ρᾶ τί	Tro. τῦμμῶν ος
Τὸτ' ἶπος θροαυμενος	Tro. Τὸτ' ἶ	Tro. πὼς θροῶ	Tro. ἔμῶν ος
Ω Δικα	Ω Δῖ	κα	Monometer Catalectic, an imperfect verse.
Ω θεοι τ' Εριττων.	Ω θεῶ	ἰοι τ' Ε	εἰτῶν αν

Ταυτα τις ταχ' ἐν πατρὶ Tāutā | tis tāχ' || ānpā |

της

Ἡ τεκῆσα νοσηθῆς *H tē | kēsā || nōpāth | ης

Οἰκτεῖ οἰκτίζεται· ἰπεί- Oiktē | oiktē || sāi tē | πει-

-δῆ πίττει δόμος Δίκας. -dē | pē | tēi dō || mōs ΔΥ | κας.

Æschyl.

* Nōpāth may either be a *Tribrach* instead of a *Trochee*, being feet of equal times, or nō may be a *Synizesis*.

† In this verse the syllable πεί is short, the two consonants, ττ, being a slender mute followed by a liquid.

TETRAMETER CATALECTIC.

Μῆτιρ εἰ λογιῶν ἄγων ἴσθ', ἀλλ' ἀναλῶνται χρόνους
 Οὐκ ἠσσηματῆς, περαινὶ δ' οὐδὲν ἢ προθυμία·
 Οὐ γὰρ ἀν' ἑμβαιίμεν ἄλλως, ἢ πῖ τοῖς ἱερῆμοις
 Ὡςτι μὲ σκηπτρῶν κρατύντα, τῆσδ' ἀνακτ' εἶναι χθόνος
 Τῶν μακρῶν δ' ἀπαλλαγίσσας νυκτετημάτων μ' ἴα.
 Καὶ σὺ τῶνδ' ἐξὼ κορυζοῦ τειχίῳ ἢ κατθανῇ. *Euripi.*

TROCHAIC TETRAMETER CATALECTIC ANALYZED.

Tr. Tr. Tr. Spon. Tr. Spon. Tr.
 Μῆτιρ | οὐ λῶ || γῶν ἄ | γῶν ἴσθ' || ἀλλ' ᾗ | νῶλῶ || τῶι χρό |
Cat. eph.

Tr. Tr. Tr. Sh. Tr. Tr. Tr.
 Οὐν μῆ | σάμα || τῆν πῆ | ρᾶι νῆι || δ' εὐδ'ῆν | ἦ περὶ | θύ-
 μῆ | α

Tr. Sh. Tr. Sh. Tr. Sh. Tr.
 Οὐ γὰρ | αἰ ξυμ || βαίμῆν | ἀλλῶς || ἦπῆ | τῶις ἰι || ρῆμῆν |
 εις

Tr. Sh. Tr. Tr. Tr. Sh. Tr.
 Ωστὶ | μῆσκηπ || τρῶν κρᾶ | τῶντα || τῆσδ' αἰν | ἀκτῆι || νᾶιχ-
 θῆ | ιος

Tr. Tr. Tr. Tr. Tr. Tr. Tr.
 Τῶν μᾶ | κρῶν δᾶ || παλλᾶ | γῆισᾶ || νῆθι | τῆμα || τῶν
 μῆ | α

Tr. Sh. Tr. Sh. Tr. Sh. Tr.
 Καὶ οὐ | τῶνδ' ἐξ | ᾧ κῶ | μῆζῶ || τῆιχῆ | αἰν ἦ || κατθᾶ | ιη.

IONIC METRE A MAJORE.

What is termed a pure *Ionic* verse, very rarely consists wholly of *Ionics*, but admits a *Trochaic Dipodia*,* promiscuously with its proper feet.

Seale allows the following varieties in the *Ionic a majore*, or *greater Ionic metre*; though it may be doubted whether verses so constructed can be called pure *Ionics*; viz.

Var. 1. The second *Pæon*† is sometimes found in the first place; the reason for which has been attempted to be given in part 2.

* The verse never ends with the proper foot complete; but has either a *Trochaic Dipodia*, (or *Syzygy*, as some term it,) or the —er foot incomplete; thus,

Ion. a maj. Ditroch.

Εἰμὲ τὰδ' ἱ | χιερὸδ' ἱκτᾶ. *Soph.*

Ion. a maj. Ion. a maj. Ditroch.

Hās cum gēmī | na compēdē | dēdicāt cā | tēnās.
Brach. Mart. 2. 29.

Ditroch. Great. Ion. Great. Ion. Spond.

Πλῆθος τίς | ἔστιν, τόμῃ | γὰ πτώμα φῶ | βῆται.

Great. Ion. Great. Ion. 3. Epitr.

Pansa ōptīmē | Divōs cōlō | vis sī bōnōs | esse. *Epion.*

These two last are *Tetrameter Brachycatalectic*, called *Sotadic* verses.

Pæon 2.

† Τῖ δ' ἱ μὲ χῶ | εἰνῖν. *Soph. Dim. Brachycat.*

Pæon. 2. Ditroch.

Δίκας ἄφῶ | βήτος ἔδῖ. *Dim. Acatalectic.*

Pæon 2. Ion. a maj. Epitr. 2.

Πῶς τίξῃ | ἀνθὺς μᾶλᾶ | κῶν μᾶτινσᾶι. *Trim. Acat.*

Pæon 2.

Αἶι πύκλ | νᾶις δ' ἄσῳις. *Dim. Cat.*

Pæon 2. Ditroch.

Αἶι κᾶτῖ | χῶν ἄνῃξῖ | μῖν ξφῆς. *Phæn. 343.*

The last verse is a *Trimeter Catalectic*.

Var. 2. A *Molossus* is sometimes found in an even intermediate place, with a *Trochaic Dipodia*, or, as it is by some called, a *Trochaic Syzygy* following.*

* This restriction prevents the concurrence of too many long syllables.

Ditroch. Moloss. Ditroch.

Καὶ κᾶκῶς ἄ | νῆλιντον | Σῶκράτηνῶ | κόσμος. A *Tetrameter Brachycatalectic*.

Var. 3. The second *Pæon* is occasionally joined to

a second or third *Epitrite*, so that the two feet together are equal in time to two *Ionic* feet. This is called an *Ανακλασις*,* the defect in time of the preceding foot being in this case supplied by the redundant time of the subsequent.

The verse so disposed is called *Ανακλωμενός*.

Ditroch. resol.

* Τῖν' ἔϊν' τῖν' | Ἡρώα. *Dim. Catal.*

The first foot of the above verse is a *double Trochee* resolved.

Ion. a maj. 1. res. Ion. a maj. Ion. a maj. 2. resol.

Τί γάρ' ἱσμῖν ὄ | λῶς ἢ πόδ' ἄ | πῆς γ' ἰγόν' ἄ μιν | υλῆς.

Ion. a maj. 1. res. Ep. 1. last res. Ditroch.

Στόχ' ἄσ' αἰ κατ' ἄ | ρ' αὐτῶν τόβ' | ὠτ' ἰκόν' ἰὸ | ησας.

These two verses are *Tetrameter Brachycatalectic*, but the last must be considered impure.

The second metre of this verse may however be amended, by admitting *σαιντοι* to form but two syllables, and then it will be pronounced *σαντοι*, the *ἱαν* being a *Synyzesis*; and in this contracted form, the word is frequently found: then the second metre will be a regular *Ionic a majore*; thus,

2. *Pæon. 2. Epitr. Ion. a maj. Ditroch.*

Διδῶκε μὲν | ἄ σ' ἑλάνῃ | καὶ πληῖ' ἄ | δ' ἑς μέσ' αἰ δ' ἑ.

The above verse is a *Tetrameter Acatalectic*. The first metre is a second *Pæon* containing five times; the second metre is a second *Epitrite* containing seven times: so that the first and second metres taken together, consist of twelve times, equivalent

to the number of times contained in two greater *Ionics*.

Thus the deficient time in the first metre is by *Ανακλασις*, compensated by the redundant time in the second.

Var. 4. Resolutions of the long syllable are allowable in all possible varieties. See examples of this above, under the last note.

Mr. *Scale*'s definition of an *Epionic* is as follows:

If the three remaining *Pæons*, or the second *Pæon* in any place but the first, without an *Ανακλασις*; or,

If an *Iambic Dipodia*,* or third *Epitrite*, a *Choriambus*, or any of the discordant feet† of four syllables, be found in the same verse with an *Ionic* foot, the verse is then termed *Epionic*.

Dijamb. *Ion. a maj.* *Ditroch.*

* Quid ō mīser | tē pēdīs ā | mōrē frūstrā.

† *Antispast*, and the other *Epitrites*.

IONIC SYSTEMS.

TRIMETER BRACHYCATALECTIC.

Πληρης μιν ἰφαινετ' ἄσιλانا

Αἰδ' ὡς περι βωμὸν ἱσταθῆσαν. Σαφ.β.

TETRAMETER BRACHYCATALECTIC.

Εἰ καὶ βασιλεὺς πεφύκας, ὡς θνητὸς ἀκύνει
 Ἐκ χρυσοφόρης, τὺτο τύχης ἐστὶν ἱκερμα
 Ἐκ ἀλαζυνίας, τὺτ' ἀνοικίας ἐστὶ φρεναγμα
 Ἐκ δὲ σωφρονίας, τὺτο θείων δαίμων ὑπερχει
 Ἡ σωφροσύνη παρυστίν, ἵαν μετρὸς σιαντοί.
 Σωκράτην ὁ κόσμος πεποιθεὶν σοφὸν εἶναι
 Καὶ κακὸς ἀνείλαν τοῖ Σωκράτην ὁ κόσμος
 Ἐν τῇ φυλακῇ, κακιοὶ ὅτι πῶν τιθήνης
 Κυνεὶ οἱ κατὰ θράκην Εὐριπίδην ἱστῶγον
 Τοὶ θείοι Ὀμηροὶ λιμός κατεδάπαιησεν
 Λυαθὸς, εὐφυνὸς δίκαιος, εὐτυχὸς ὅς ἴατη
 Τῇ φθονὶ λαβεῖν δει μερίδα, μῶμος ἔχειν δει. *Sotad.*

IONIC SYSTEMS ANALYZED.

TRIMETER BRACHYCATALECTIC.

Ion. a maj. Ditroch.

πλήρης μὲν ἔ | φῶν' ἄ σ' ἔ | λᾶνᾶ

Ion. a maj. Ditroch.

Αἰδ' ὡς πᾶσι | βᾶμόν ἔστα | θῆσᾶν.

TETRAMETER BRACHYCATALECTIC.

Ion. a maj. Ditroch. Ion. a maj.

Εἰ καὶ βᾶσ' | λῆυς πεφῶκα's, | ὥς θνητὸς ἄ | κῆσεν

Ion. a maj. Ion. a maj. Ion. a maj.

* Εἰν χεῦσ' ὄφ' | ρῆς, τῆτ' ὅτ' | χῆς ἰστὶν ἔ | πάρεμα.

Ditroch. Epitr. 3. Great. Ion.

† Εἰν ἄλαζ' ὄν | ῆς, τῆτ' ἄν' οἰ | ἄς ἰστ' φεῦ | ἄγμα

Ditroch. Great. Ion. Great. Ion.

Εἰν δ' ἔσφ' ῥ' ὄν | ῆς, τῆτ' ὅτ' | ὦν δ' ὄρ' οἰ ὕπ | ἄρχει

Great. Ion. Ditroch. Ditroch.

‡ Η σῶφ' ῥ' ὄν | ῆ παρ' ἰστ' ἔ | ἰαν μετ' ῆς σ' | αὐτον.

* In the second verse *εα* in *εαν* by a *Synizesis* forms but one syllable, and assuming then the nature of a diphthong, makes the syllable long. The same observation extends to the same word in the third, fourth, and fifth verses. In the second, fourth, and fifth, however, *αν* is followed by a consonant, which would render the syllable long of course.

† The second foot in this verse is marked as a third *Epitrite*, but if the diphthong *οι* in *ανοιγας* be admitted to be short, as preceding a vowel; the second foot will be an *Ionic a majore*, and the verse will be regular; otherwise it will be an *Epionic*.

‡ In this verse, in the third *metre*, the short vowel *ε* continues short, because the two consonants *τρ* which follow, are a tenuis followed by a liquid. In the third verse also, and in the third *metre*, *ε* is also short, because followed by an aspirate and a liquid.

Ditroch. Ion. a maj. Ion. a maj.

Ἀσώκ' ῥ' ἄτ' ῆν ὄ | κῶσ' μ' ῥ' π' ἔπ' οἰ | ἦκ' ἐν σ' ὄφ' ὄν | εἰναι

Ditroch. Moloss. Ditroch.

ἸΚαὶ κακῶς ἄν | εἰλ' ἐν τ' ὄν | Σώκ' ῥ' ἄτ' ῆν ὄ | κῶσ' μ' ῥ'

Ion. a maj. Ion. a maj. Ditroch. resol.

Ἐν τ' ῆ φ' ὕλ' ἄ | κ' ῆ, κ' ὠν' ὄν | ὄτ' π' ἰῶν τ' ἔθ' ὄν | ἦκ' ε

Ditroch. Ion. a min. Ditroch.

^dΚῦνις οἰ κα̃ | τᾶ Θρακῆν Εὐ | κίπιδῃν ἵτρ | ᾠγον.

Great. Ion. Dispon. Procleus.

^eΤὸν θεῖον Ομ | ἤρῃν λιμῶς | κατῆ δαπαῖν | ᾗσιν

Ditroch. Ditroch, Ditroch.

^fΑγαθός, εὐφῶ | ᾗς, δῖκαϊός | εὐτῦχῆς ὅς | εἰσιν

Ditroch. Ion. a maj. Ion. a maj.

^gΤὸν φθόνῳ λαβ̃ | εἰν δῖι μῆρῖ | δᾶ, μῶμόν ἔχ | εἰν δει.

^a In this verse, the diphthong *oi* is shortened before a vowel.

^b In this verse, the second *metre* is a *Molossus* with a double *Trochee* succeeding, and there is not a single *Ionic* in the verse. The *Molossus* is equivalent in time to an *Ionic a majore*.

^c This verse has its third *metre* a *Ditrocheus*, with the first syllable resolved. The first syllable of *τίθνηκε* is here short, because the short vowel is followed by an aspirate and a liquid.

^d If the second syllable *θρακην* be long, as it commonly is, the second metre will be a first *Epitrite*, and the verse an *Epionic*; but it would appear that this line must be faulty, and that it might be corrected thus,

Κῦνις κατᾶ | Θρακῆν | Εὐρ | κίπιδῃν ἱ | τραγον. An

Ionic a majore, a Molossus, and Ditrocheus.

In the verse thus divided, the second metre is a *Dispondeus*, and the third a *Procleusmaticus*; the supernumerary time in the second metre compensating for the deficient time in the third, by *ανακλασις*.

^c But this verse may be otherwise divided; thus,

Ion. a maj. Molossus. Ditroch. Resol.

Τὸν θεῖον Ο | μῆρῃν λι | μῶς κατῆδαπαῖν | ᾗσιν.

The second *metre* is now a *Molossus* agreeably to the rule; and the third *metre* is a *Ditrocheus*, having the first syllable of the second *Trochee* resolved.

^f The first *metre* of this verse is a *Ditrocheus*, with the first syllable of the first foot resolved.

^g Here we find *δα* long, before a liquid.

A SERIES OF LATIN IONIC VERSES, FROM
TERENTIANUS, ANALYZED.

TETRAMETER BRACHYCATALECTIC.

*Ion. a maj. Ion. a maj. Ion. a maj.*Trādūnt hōmīn | ēs, sēctā quī | būs Pythāgō |
reā est;*Ion. a maj. Ion. a maj. Ditroch.*

Arcānā sēc | ūtī physī | cīs rēmōta | cāusis,

Ion. a maj. Ion. a maj. Ditroch.

Vōcēs nūmēr | ī nōn sīmī | tes hābērē | sūmmas;

Ion. a maj. Ion. a maj. Ditroch.

Et nōmīnā | trādūnt itā | litērīs pēr | acta,

Ion. a maj. Ion. a maj. Ditroch.

Hāc ūt nūmēr | īs plūrībūs, | illā sīnt mīn | utis,

Ion. a maj. Ion. a maj. Ditroch.

Qūandōqūe sūb | ībūnt dūbī | æ pērīclā | pugnæ,

Ion. a maj. Ion. a maj. Ditroch.

Mājōr nūmēr | ūs quī stētēr | it, fāvērē | palmam

Præsāgiā | lēthī. mīnī | mā pātērē | summa

Sīc Pātročlōn | ōlim Hēctōre | a mănū pēr | isse

Sīc Hēctōrā | trādūnt cēcīd | issē mōx A | chilli.

Terent.

In the preceding system of verses from *Terentianus Maurus*, it may be observed for the sake of beginners, that *tradunt* and *nomina* have each the first

syllable long, because these syllables are formed by contraction from *transdunt* and *noscimen*.

Patroclus, though strictly, according to the rules of Latin prosody, and the practice of the Roman poets, it may have both the first and second syllables, either long or short, in *Homer* has both uniformly long.

OF IONIC METRE A MINORE.

It has been already mentioned in the second part, that the verse termed *Ionic a minore*, instead of a *Ditrochæus*, admits a *Dijambus*. It may be added that this *metre* is often composed entirely of its proper feet.*

It admits however of an *Iambic Dipodia*,† or *Syzygy*, (as it is termed by some,) and that promiscuously; beginning sometimes with a *third Peon*,‡ followed by one of the *Epitrites* for an ἀναικλιαις.||

Ion. a min. Ion. a min. Ion. a min.

* Ολέας καί | πότῃ μὲν ὄξ | ἢ χαλκῷ | κίφ᾽ ἄλαν. *Phryg.*

Ion. a min. Ion. a min. Ion. a min. Ion. a

Miserarum est | nec amōrī | dāre lūdum | nequē min.

vīnō. Hor.

Dijamb. Ion. a min.

† Ομαυλός ὦν | ὅπτε ὦ χρῦ | στα. *Trim. Brach. Soph.*

Pæon. 3. Epitr. 3.

‡ Στῖφάων ᾗ | ὠτὸν γλῶκῦν | *Dim. Acat. Pind. Olym. 5.*

Pæon. 3. Epitr. 2. Pæon. 3.

|| Χαλῆπῶς ἱ | ρῶς βαδίζοντ' | ἱκλῆυσέ | σύντερχῆιν

In the preceding verse, the *Anaclasis* is double. The first *metre* is deficient by one time, which is supplied by the superabundant time in the second. The third *metre* in like manner is defective, and must be supplied by the fourth. The verse is a *Tetrameter Catalectic*.

A *Molossus* sometimes occurs in the beginning of the verse, and also in the odd places with an *Iambic Dipodia* preceding;* as,

Moloss. Ion. a min. Ion. a min.

Γαλλᾶι μῆ | πρὸς ὀρεῖης | φίλῳθῦροσι | δεῶμαδῖς. *Tetram. Cat.*

* The *Iambic Dipodia*, or *Syzygy*, precedes, to prevent the concurrence of too many long syllables; as,

Ion. a min. Dijamb. Moloss.

Εμὲ φῆυγῶ | σὺν ἀνδρῆς ὦς | ὀρνίθῃς | μάλαχῶσι. *Tetram. Cat.*

In the *metre* denominated *Ionic a minore*, or *lesser Ionic*, an *Anaclasis* is indispensable, if a *third Pæon* begins the verse. In the *greater Ionic*, when a *second Pæon* begins, though an *Anaclasis* is strictly regular, it is less necessary, because a stress is naturally laid upon the first syllable of the verse, nearly equal to that which would be laid upon the proper foot.

In the intermediate places, a *second* or *third Pæon* is prefixed to a *second Epitrite*, and this construction of the verse is called, as before, ἀνακλασις.

Ion. a min. Pæon. 3. 2. Epitr.

Πῦθ' ὁ μᾶν καὶ | κατ' ἰδὺν ἔ | ρῶτ' αὖ φ' ἔνγ' αῖν. *Trim. Acat.*

Dijamb. Pæon. 3. 2. Epitr.

Εχ' ἔϊ μ' αἶν Αἰ | δρ' ὁ μ' ἔδ' αὖ καὶ | λαῖν ἄ μ' οἶ β' αἶν. *Sapph.*

Resolutions of the long syllables are allowed in this, as in the *greater Ionic Metre*.

An *Epionic* verse, a *minore*, is constituted by intermixing with the *Ionic* feet, a double *Trochee*,* *second Epitrite*,† or *Pæon*, without an ἀνακλασις.

Ion. a min. Ditroch.

* Τ' κ' κλησ' κῶ | τᾶσδ' ἔπ' αἶν' ὤ | μ' αἶν. *Dim. Hypercat.*

2. Epitr. Ion. a min.

† Τᾶνδ' ἔτ' οἶ μ' αἶν | ὁδ' οἶν ἔκ' ἔτ' ἰ. *Dimeter Acatalectic*, the last long syllable of the *Ionic* being resolved into two short.

The two species of *Ionic* feet are not to be intermixed in the same verse.

IONIC SYSTEMS.

DIMETER.

1. Δοκιμὸς δ' ἔ | τις ὑποστὰς

Μεγαλὰ ρευματὶ φῶται,

Εχυροῖς ἐρκεσὶν ἐργεῖται

Αμαχον κυμα θαλασσης·
 Απροσοιστος γαρ ὁ Περσων
 Στρατος, ἀλκιφρων τε λαος.
 Δολομητιν δ' ἀπαται θεε
 Τis ἀνῆρ θνατος ἀλυξει;
 Τis ὁ κραίπινυ ποδὶ πηδη-
 ματος εὐπετεος ἀνάισσιν;

2. Επιδοι δ' Αρτεμις ἀγνα
 Στολον οἰκτιζομενα μηδ'
 Ὑπ' ἀναγκας
 Γαμος ἰλθοι Κυβερειος·
 Στυγεροι πελει τοδ' ἄθλον.
 Κυπριδος δ' οὐκ
 Αμειλει γ' ἴσμος οδ' εὐφρων.
 Δυναται γαρ
 Διος ἀγχιστα συν Ηρω·
 Τιετται δ' αἰολομητις
 Οιος ἔργοις ἐπὶ σεμνοισ. *Æschyl.*

Note. That in *Ionic* systems, a *minore*, as in the *Anasphastics*, and in short *Trochaics*, the *Synapheia* goes through the system.

IONIC SYSTEMS ANALYZED.

DIMETER.

<i>Ion. a min.</i>	<i>Ion. a min.</i>	} <i>Acatalectic.</i>
Δοῦμος δ' ὄ τ' ὑπὸ σταῖς		
<i>Ion. a min.</i>	<i>Ion. a min.</i>	
Μὲγαλῶ ρῖν μᾶτ' ὦ τῶν		
<i>Ion. a min.</i>	<i>Ion. a min.</i>	
Εχέροις ἔκ ἴσ' ἰεργῖν		
<i>Ion. a min.</i>	<i>Ion. a min.</i>	
Αμᾶχῶν κῦ μᾶ θᾶλᾶσθῆς		
<i>Ion. a min.</i>	<i>Ion. a min.</i>	
Ἀπρὸς οἰστὸς γᾶρ ὁ Πῆρσῶν		} <i>Acatalectic.</i>
<i>Pæon. 3.</i>	<i>2. Epitrite.</i>	
6. Στράτ' ος, ἀλκ' φρεῶν τ' ἰλᾶος		

<i>Ion. a min.</i>	<i>Ion. a min.</i>	} <i>Acatalectic.</i>
7. Αἰλὸ μῆτιν δ' ἀπᾶ τᾶν θείῃς		
<i>Ion. a min.</i>	<i>Ion. a min.</i>	
Τ' ἄν' ἑρ θναῖ τὸς ἀλῦξ' ἑ		
<i>Ion. a min.</i>	<i>Ion. a min.</i>	
Τ' ὁ κραιπνῶ πῶδ' ἰ πᾶδ' ἡ-		
<i>Ion. a min.</i>	<i>Ion. a min.</i>	} <i>Acatalectic.</i>
-μᾶτ' ος ἰυπᾶτ' ὅς ἄνᾶισσῶν.		

In the sixth line of the above system, the first *metre* is a *Pæon. 3*, containing five times, one time being deficient, which is compensated by the superfluous time in the following *2. Epitrite*, (which contains seven times), by *ανακλασις*; the verse is therefore styled *ανακλωμενος*, viz. *εἰχος*.

In the same verse, the last syllable *ος*, is long by

συναφεια, because the next line begins with a consonant.

In the seventh verse, *θις* is a *Synizeisis*, *ει* forming but one syllable.

In the last verse, the first *metre* has its last long syllable resolved into two short; and in *ἀίσων*, the last word of the second *metre*, the *Diarexis* must be rejected.

SECOND SYSTEM.

<i>Ion. a min.</i>	<i>Ion. a min.</i>	} <i>Dim. Acat.</i>
Επὶ δ' οἱ δ' Ἀε τῆμ' ἀγνᾶ		
<i>Ion. a min.</i>	<i>Ion. a min.</i>	
Στὸ λὸν οἰκτιζ ἄμ' ἄν' μὴ δ'		

Ion. a min.

Υπ' ἀν' ἀγκᾶς. *Monometer Acatalectic.*

<i>Ion. a min.</i>	<i>Ion. a min.</i>	} <i>Dim. Acat.</i>
4. Γᾶμος ἰλθοι Κυθιρεῖος		
<i>Pæon. 3.</i>	<i>Ephit. 2.</i>	
5. Στυγίρεον πῆ λί τοδ' ἀθλῶν		

Ion. a min.

Κυθιρεῖος δ' ἔκ. *Monometer Acatalectic.*

Ion. a min. *Ion. a min.*

Ἀμ' λί γ' ἴσμε | ὅς ὃδ' ἰσφραῶν. *Dim. Acat.*

8. Ἀν' ἀτᾶ γᾶς. *Monometer Acatalectic.*

<i>Ion. a min.</i>	<i>Ion. a min.</i>	} <i>Dim. Acatal.</i>
Δῶς ἀγχίς ἄ σὺν Ηεᾶ		
<i>Ion. a min.</i>	<i>Ion. a min.</i>	
10. Τῆτᾶι δ' αἰ ἔλ' ἐμ' ἔτις		
<i>Ion. a min.</i>	<i>Ion. a min.</i>	
Θεῶς ἐργαῖς ἔπ' σῆμν' οἰς.		

In the preceding system, the *Doric α*, used for η is uniformly long, as may be seen in ἀγῖα, ἐκτιζομαι, ἀναγκᾶς.

The effect of *Synapheia*, is observable on the closing syllable of the fourth, fifth, eighth, and tenth verses.

The fifth verse is constructed with an *Ανακλασις*.

LATIN DIMETERS.

Dyōmēdēm mōdō māgnūm	} These are all regular <i>Ionic Di-</i> <i>meters Acatalec-</i> <i>tic.</i>
Dēā fēcīt Dēā bellī	
Dōmīnātrīx Phrygās ōmnēs	
Ut īn ārmīs supērārēt.	
Pātūlīs āg mīnā cāmpīs	
Jācūērūnt dātā lēthō.	

The twelfth ode of the third book of *Horace*, is divided by *Bentley* into *Ionic Tetrameters*, and *Dimeters*, as follows.

Equēs īpsō mēliōr Bell ērōphōntē, nēquē pūgnō	} <i>Tetram.</i>
Nēquē sēgnī pēdē vīctūs, sīmūl ūnctōs	
Tībērīnīs	

Hūmērōs lāv | ēt īn Undīs. *Dim.*

Cātūs idēm pēr āpērtūm fūgīēntēs āgī- tātō	} <i>Tetram.</i>
Grēgē cērīvōs jācūlārī, et cēlēr āltō lātī- tāntēm	

Frūtīceto ēx | cīpēre āprūm. *Dim.*

These are regular *Ionics a minore*.

OF CHORIAMBIC METRE.

The construction of an ordinary *Choriambic* is very simple; consisting, as has been observed in Part II. principally of *Choriambics*, ending in a *Dactyl*, or *Crétic*, sometimes in a *Tribrachys*, very rarely in a *Molossus*. According to *Hephæstion*, a pure *Choriambic* excludes every foot but a *Choriambus*.

Some authors, however, affirm that the last *metre* is an *Iambic Dipodia*, or *Iambic Syzygy* entire, or *Catalectic*.

The *Iambic Syzygy*, according to these authors, is sometimes found at the beginning, and in long verses in other places; but this happens less frequently.

The following verse is given as an example of a *Choriambic metre*, with an *Iambic Dipodia*, closing the verse.

Choriam. Iam. Iam.

Τίγγ' ὀμῖνός | κῶμας | λῦγ' ᾠς. Closing in an *Iambic Dipodia*; or if the first syllable of *λυγ' ᾠς* can be admitted to be long, the last foot would be an *Epitr.* 1.

Iam. Iam. Choriam.

Soph. A. 793. Εἰῶς | ἄνι | κατ' ἑμᾶχ' ᾠν. An instance of a verse beginning with an *Iambic Dipodia*, or a *Dijambus*, and ending with a *Choriambus*.

Iam. Iam. Dact. Spon.

Φεῖν' ᾠς | παρ' ᾠσπ | ᾠς ἔπ' | λαβα. *Soph. A.* 804.

This has been called by some, a *Choriambic* verse; but it may be so divided as to begin with a *Dijambus*, or double *Iambus*, and to end with a *Dactyl* and a *Spondee*; in which case, according to *Hephæstion's* definition, whose judgment is of the greatest weight, it could not with propriety be styled *Choriambic*, since it would not contain a single foot of that name. It might rather be called an impure *Iambic Dimeter Acatalectic*, with a *Spondee*, instead of an *Iambus*, in the fourth foot. But if the verse be considered a *Dimeter Catalectic*, the last foot will be a *Choriambus* with a *Catalectic* syllable: and for this reason it has been called a *Choriambic* verse.

Iam. Iam. Choriam. Bacchius.

Εμῶι | ξυνῆι | ἦς δ' ἄπαντ | ὅς ἐνφεῶν. *Soph. Aj. 715*,
or rather the last foot an *Iambus* with a common syllable.

This verse also has been called a *Choriambic*. But if it be otherwise divided, thus,

Iam. Iam. Dact. Troch. Spond.

Εμῶι ξυνῆι || ἦς δ' ἄ | παντός || ἐνφεῶν.

It will be found an impure *Iambic Trimeter Brachycatalectic*, with a *Trochee* instead of an *Iambus* in the fourth place.

Another rule given by *Seale*, is, that,

If any other foot of four syllables, (*Ionics* and *Pæons* only excepted,) be joined with a *Choriambus*, particularly a *Ditrocheus* or second *Epitrite*, the verse is more properly called *Epichoriambic*.

Iam. Iam. Epitr. 2.

Τῆς ψῆς ἑπῖστ | αἰ γίνονται

Ditroch. Choriamb. Spon.

Μ' οὐπὸτ' αὐθίς | ἀλλὰ μ' ὁ πᾶγ | κοίτας.

Tro. Tro. Choriamb. Iam. Cat. syll.

Ποικίλοφρον | ἀθανάτ' Α | φροδῖ | τα. Α *Sapphic.*

All the verses, however, before quoted, as may be seen in Part II. have been denominated *Epichoriambic*, into which almost all kinds of feet are admitted, at least κατ' ἀντιπαθεῖαν.

CHORIAMBIC SYSTEMS.

Οὐκ ἶτος ὡ γυναικες,

Πασι κακοῖσιν ἡμᾶς

Φλωσιν ἑκαστοτ' ἄνδρες.

Δεῖνα γὰρ ἔργα δεῖσαι

Δαμβανομένοσ' ὑπ' αὐτων. *Aristoph.*

TETRAMETER CATALECTIC.

Jane Pater, Jane tuens, Dive, biceps, biformis,

O cate rerum sator, O principium Deorum,

Stridula cui limina, cui cardinei tumultus,

Cui reserata mugirent aurea claustra mundi.

Septimius Afer.

Choriambic Dimeter, with Epichoriambic Tetrameter, both Catalectic.

Lydia, dic per omnes

Te Deos oro, Sybarin cur properes amando per-
dere? &c. &c. *Hor.*

SAPPHIC SYSTEM,

Consisting of *Epichoriambic* and *Adonic* verses.

Ποικιλοφρον ἄθνατ' Ἀφροδίτα

Παι Διος δολοπλοκε, λισσομαι σε

Μη μ' ἄταισι, μηδ' ἄνιαισι δαμνα

Ποτνια θυμων

Ελθε μοι και νυν, χαλεπαῖν δε λυσον

Εκ μεριμνων, ὅσσα δε μοι τελεσσαι

Θυμος ἰμειρει τελεισον, συδ' αὐτα

Ευμαχος ἴσσο.

CHORIAMBIC SYSTEMS ANALYZED.

DIMETER CATALECTIC.

Choriam. *Cretic.*

Οὐκ ἔτ' ὅς ᾤ | γυναικίς

Choriam. *Cretic.*

Πᾶσι κακοῖς | ἵημᾶς. The last foot is properly a
Bacchius, but on account of the common syllable,
may be allowed to be a *Cretic*.

Choriam. *Cretic.*

Φλασὺν ἔκαστ' | ὅτ' ἀνδρῆς

Choriam. Cretic.

Δῖνᾱ γᾶρ ἱερὺ | ᾗ δῆσᾱσι. The last foot called a *Cretic* for the reason assigned above.

Choriam. Cretic.

Λᾱμβᾶνὸ μῆσθ' | ὑπᾱντων.

SAPPHIC SYSTEM.

Troch. Troch. Dact. Troch. Troch.

Πῶκι | λῶφεῶν || ἀθῶνᾶτ' | ᾠφεῶ | δῖτα, or, thus,

Troch. Troch. Choriam. Iam.

Πῶκι | λῶφεῶν || ἀθῶνᾶτ' | ᾠφε | ὀδῖτα, with a common syllable.

Troch. Troch. Dact. Troch. Troch.

Πᾶι Δῖς δε || λῶπλῶκῖ, λῖστῶ | μᾶι σι, or divided otherwise, thus,

Troch. Troch. Choriam. Iam.

Πᾶι Δῖ | ὅς δῶ | λῶπλῶκῖ λῖστ | ὅμᾶι | σι. In the *Comic* and *Tragic* writers, however, the *σ* before *πλ* in *δολοπλοκε*, would be short, and *επλοκε* a *Tribrach*.

Ditroch. Choriam. Iam.

Μῆμ' ᾗταισσι, || μῆδ' ᾗνᾶι | σὶ δᾶμν | α

Dact. Spon.

Πόντιᾶ | θῦμῶν *Adonic.*

Troch. Spon. Choriam. Iam. com. syll.

Ελθεῖ | μῶι καῖ || νῦν, χαλῆπᾶν | δῖλῦσ | ον

Troch. Spon. Choriam. Iam.

Εκ μῖ | εἰμνῶν || οσσᾶ δῖ μῶι | τέλῆσσ | αι

Troch. Iam. Choriamb. Iam.

Θύμος | θυμῷ || εἰ τέλειον, σ | ὕδ' αὖ | τα

Dact. Spon.

Εὐμμάχος | ἔσσι.

TETRAMETER CATALECTIC.

Choriamb. Choriamb. Choriamb. Cretic.

Jăně pătěr, | Jăně tũens, Dīvě, bĭcĕps, bĭfōrmĭs,

Choriamb. Choriamb. Choriamb. Cretic.

O cătě rĕ | rūm sătōr, O | prĭncĭpĭŭm Deōrŭm.

The remaining verses may be scanned in the same manner.

Choriamb. Bacchiuss.

Lydiā dĭc | pĕr ōmnēs

Troch. Spon. Choriamb. Choriamb. Bacchiuss.

Tē Dē | ōs ōr | ō, Sybārĭn | cŭr prŏpĕrēs | āmāndō.

The remaining verses of the ode may be scanned in like manner.

OF ANTISPASTIC METRE.

1. This *metre*, when pure, is composed of *Antispasts* alone, and *Iambuses*.

2. It ends, (if not *Acatalectic*) in portions of those feet; but will admit also, without vitiating its purity, the first, third, and fourth *Epitrites*.

3. Nothing is considered more harsh, than to close this *metre* with its proper feet.

More particularly: the *Antispast* is considered as sufficiently correct under the following conditions:

1. In the first place, besides the proper foot, may be admitted any foot of four syllables, ending like an *Antispast* in a short syllable preceded by a long; as,

An *Antispast*, - - - -

A fourth *Epitrite*, - - - -

A third *Paon*, - - - -

A *Ditrochee*, - - - -

2. In the intermediate places only, an *Antispast*.

3. In the last place, an *Iambic Syzygy*, or *Dijambus* complete, or *Catalectic*, or an incomplete *Antispast*.

Antispast.

Κλύειν μαῖε | τε

Antispast.

Φῆρ' ὦ πῆμα | τα.

PENTHEMIMERIS, DOCHMAIC.

Epitrite 4. *Dijambus*.

Θεῶν πᾶ δ' εἰνὸ | τῆρ' ὦν πῆλ' *Antig.* 340.

Epitrite 4. *Dijamb*.

Πόντ' ἄ χ' αἰμᾶ | ρῶν ἰὸ τῶ.

GLYCONIAN.

Ditroch. Antispaſt. Dijamb.

Ηλθῆς ἐκ πῆ | ρᾶτῶν γὰρ ἔ | λῆφᾶντίνων

Peon. 3. Antispaſt. Antispaſt. Antispaſt.

Κροῖδᾶ βᾶ | σῆλῆς γῆ | νόσ Αἰᾶν τῶν | ἄξιόν πᾶθ' |

Dijamb.

Αχιλλῆᾶ.

There is scarcely any limit to the varieties of *Antispaſtic* verse. The following, according to *Scale*, are the most usual.

1. In short verses, the proper foot frequently vanishes, and the verse consists of one of the before mentioned feet,* and an *Iambic Syzygy*.

2. All the *Epitrites*,† except the second, are occasionally substituted in the several places of the verse, particularly the fourth *Epitrite* in the second.

3. If an *Antispaſt* begins the verse, and three‡ syllables remain, whatever these syllables be, the verse is *Antispaſtic*, because they may be considered as a portion of some of the admissible feet, or of some of them resolved.

4. In long verses,§ an *Iambic Syzygy* sometimes occurs in the second place, and then the third place admits the same varieties as the first.

4. *Epitr. Iam.*

* Κινῆσᾶσᾶ | χαλῖν || ω.

The *Hepthemimer* is called *Pherocratian*.

Ephitr. 3. *Ephitr.* 4. *Dijamb.*

† Κῶλπῶ σ' ἰδ' ἱξ | ἀνθ' ἀγνῶι Χᾶ | ῥ' ἵπ' ἱς Κρῶν.

This is *Alcmanic*.

Antisphast.

‡ Γ' ἑγ' ὠν' ἡτ' ἑ | ὄν' ὄπι. *Pind.*

Ephitr. 4. *Dijamb.* *Ephitr.* 4. *Iam. Com. syl.*

§ Η' ρ' ἱσ' τ' ἡσ' α—μ' ἐν ἱτ' ρ' ἱξ | λ' ἐπ' τ' ῥ' μ' ἱκ' ρ' ὄν | ᾗ ποκλ | ᾗς.

All these varieties have been considered before in Part II. and are termed impure *Antisphastics*.

ANTISPASTIC SYSTEMS.

DIMETER ACATALECTIC AND HYPERCATALECTIC.

Μη φυναι τον ἀπαντα νι-
-κα λογον· τοδ' ἱπει φωνη,
Βηναι κειθεν ὀθεν περ ἡκει,
Πολυ δευτερον, ὡς ταχιστα.
Ὡς ἐντ' ἂν το νιον παρῃ,
Κεφας ἀφροσυνας φερον,
Τις πλαγχθη πολυμοχθος ἐξω;
Ὅστις τῇ πλειονος μερας
Χρηζει τῇ μετρεῖ παρεις
Ζωειν, σκαιουσιναν φυλασσαν
Εν ἱμοι καταδηλος ἱσται.

Ακτις ἀελιξ, το καλ-
λιστα ἱπταπυλω φαιεν
Θηβα των προτερων φας,
Εφ' ἀνθ' ἡσ ποτ' ὦ χρυσίας

} *Glyconicn.*

Ἀμειβας βλεφαρον }
 Διερκαιων ὑπερ } *Dochmaic.*
 Ρειθρων μολυσσας }

Ἐτλα και Δαναας ἔρηνιον φως
 Ἀλλαξαι διμας ἐν χαλκαδιτοῖς
 Αὐλαις κρυπτομνησθ' ἐν
 Τυμβῃρει θαλαμῳ κατιζευχθῇ
 Ζευχθῇ δ' ὀξυχολως παις ὁ Δρυαντος
 Ἡδωνων βασιλευς κερτομοῖς
 Οργαις ἐκ Διονυσου,
 Πιτρῶδι καταφρακτος ἐν δεσμῳ. *Sophli.*

ANTISPASTIC SYSTEMS ANALYZED.

Epitr. 4. Dijamb.
 Μη φῦναι τὸν | ἅπαντ' ἡ-
Ditroch. Dijamb.
 κα λόγον τὸδ' | ἱπείφῳν. } *Acut.*

Epitr. 4. Dijamb.
 Βῆναι κείθεν | ὅθεν πῆρ ἢ | κει
Pæon. 3. Dijamb.
 Πόλυ δευτέρ | ὄν, ὡς τᾶχίς | α. } *Hyper.*

Epitr. 4. Dijamb.
 Ως εὐτ' ἂν τὸ | νῆον παρῇ
Epitr. 4. Dijamb.
 Κῶφας ἀφρῶ | σὺν ἄς φερῶν } *Acut.*

Epitr. 4. Dijamb.
 Τις πλαγχθῇ πῶ | λυμῶχος ἐξ | ω; *Hypercat.*

Epitr. 4. Dijamb.
 Οἷς τῆ πλῆ | ὄνός μέρῃς
Epitr. 4. Dijamb.
 * Χρῆζει τῆ μὲ | τρῖς παρῇς } *Acut.*

Ephit. 4. *Dijamb.*
 Ζῶειν, σκάϊο | σὺν αἶν φῦλᾱσσ | ον } *Hyper.*
Pæon. 3.
 Ἐν ἑμοὶ καὶ | τᾷ δὴ λῶς ἔστ | αἰ

* The ε in *μῆτρις* may be short, because followed by τ and a liquid.

Ditroch. *Dijamb.*
 Ακτὺς αἶ | λῆ τὸ καλ-
Ditroch. *Dijamb.*
 -λιστον ἱπτά | πύλῳ φανῖν } *Dim. Acatalectic.*
Ephit. 4. *Dijamb.*
 Θῆβαί τῶν προ | τῆρῶν φᾶς } *Glyconian.*
Antisphæst. *Ephit.* 3.
 Εφᾶνθῆς ποτ | ᾧ χρῦσιᾶς.*

* The last metre may be an *Iambic Syzygy*, if the first syllable of *χρυσιας* can be admitted to be short.

Ditroch.
 Αμῆρας βλή | φᾶροι *Dim. Brach.*
Ephit. 4.
 Διερκαίων ὕ | πρις *Monom. Hyper.*
Antisphæst.
 Ρῆιθρῶν μό | λῆσα *Dim. Brach.* } *Dochmic.*

Ephit. 4. *Antisph.*
 Ετλᾶ καὶ Δᾶ | νᾶς ἕρᾶ | ἴον φῶς *Trim. Cat.*
Ephit. 4. *Ephit.* 4.
 Αλλᾶξαι δὲ | μᾶς ἐν χαλκῷδ | ἴτοις *Trim. Brach.*
Ephit. 4. *Dijamb.*
 Τῦμβῆρι θᾶ | λᾶμῳ κατίζ | ευχθῆ *Trim. Brach.*
Ephit. 4. *Antisphæst.*
 Ζιυχθῆ ὀξῦ | χῆλῶς παῖς ὀ | Δεῦᾶντος *Trim. Cat.*
Ephit. 4. *Antisphæst.*
 Ηδῶνῶν βᾶσ | ἱλῆς κῆρτῶ | μῶις *Trim. Brach.*
Ephit. 4.
 Οργαῖς ἐκ Δ᾽ | ἄνυσᾶν. *Catal.*

Epitr. 4. *Epitr.* 3.

* Πιτρώδ' εἰ καὶ | τᾶφραχτός ἐσθ' | εἰμυ. *Trim. Brach.*

* The last metre in the last verse, might be called a *Dijambus*, or double *Iambus*, because the second α in κατᾶφραχτός, might be short, as it is followed by φρ, an aspirate and a liquid.

PÆONIC METRE.

This verse requires all the admissible feet* to have the same *rhythm* with its proper foot, i. e. to consist of five times.

The *Pæon primus*, and *quartus*, are mostly used; but not in the same verse. The *Palimbacchius*, and *Pæon tertius*, very rarely. See Part II.

As with *Anapaestic*, so with *Pæonic*: the most perfect construction closes every *metre* with a word.

To this head may be referred *Bacchiact* and *Cretic* verses.

4. *Pæon.* 4. *Pæon.*

* Πῶτ' ἐφρῶν | στίξ' ἐφρῶν. *Soph. Aj.*

Cret. *Pæon.* 1. *Cret.* *Cret.*

Χαίρειδ' ἢ | μὲσ' ἄ χροῦν | ἄ μὲν ἄ | κίς ὁμῶς

4. *Pæon.* *Bacch.* 4. *Pæon.* *Bacch.*

Μάκρ' ἔς | σφίᾱς | ποθιὸν ἔστ' | ἄωτον. *Cratin.*

The alternate mixture of 4th *Pæons* and *Bacchius* form the most harmonious *Pæonic* verse.

The *first Pæon* is chiefly intermixed with *Cretics*, and is never found at the end of a verse.

Bacch. Bacch. Bacch. Bacch.

† Πρὸς ἄλλαν | δ' ἱλᾶννι. | θῆς σὺμ | φῶρᾶν τᾶσ |

Bacch.

δ' ἑκρεῖσσῶ. *Eur. Hcl. 648.*

Cret. Cret. Cret.

‡ Αγνῶη | σῖνμῆν ὄ | σ' ἱλπομαῖ. *Ib.*

Cret. Cret. Cret. Cret.

Σοῖμῆν ἔν | ἱππὸς ἔν | πῶλὸς ἔν | χῆσπαλὸς.

Those verses in which *Pæons* of different sorts occur, are harsh and unharmonious.

PÆONIC SYSTEMS.

TETRAMETER CATALECTIC.

Ω μακαρὶ Ἀυτομενες, ὡς μακαρίζομεν,
 Παιδας ἐφυτευσας ὅτι χειροτεχνικωτάτους.
 Πρῶτα μὲν ἅπανσι φίλον, ἄνδρα τε σοφωτάτον,
 Τον κίθαραοιδοτάτον, ὃς χάρις ἐφισπῖτο.
 Τον δ' ὑποκριτὴν ἱτέροι ἀργαλίον, ὡς σαφόν.
 Εἰτ' Ἀριφραδὴν, πολὺ τι θυμοσοφικωτάτον.
 Οὔτινα ποτ' ὤμοσι, μαθόντα παρὰ μηδένος
 Ἀλλ' ὑπὸ σοφῆς φυτῆος αὐτομάτῳ ἐκμαθεῖν.

Εἰσι τινες οἱ μ' ἐλεγον, ὡς καταδηλλαγὴν,
 Ἦνικα Κλεινὸν μ' ὑπεταραττεν ἐπικειμενός.
 Καὶ με κακίσταις ἐκνίσει καθ', ὃ τ' ἀπιδειρομὴν
 Οἶκτος, ἐγγέλων μέγα κεκραγότα με θεωμενοί,
 Οὐδὲν ἄρ' ἐμὸν μέλον· ὅσον δὲ μοῖνον εἶδεναι,
 Σκαμματίον εἰ ποτε τι θλιβομένος ἐκβάλλῃ. *Aristoph.*

PÆONIC SYSTEMS ANALYZED.

Pæon. 1. Pæon. 1. Pæon. 1.

Ω μακάρι | Αυτομένεις, | ὥς σὶ μακάρι | ἰζόμεν, *Cat.*

Pæon. 1. Pæon. 1. Pæon. 1. Cret.

Παῖδάς ἰφύτ | ἰυσᾶς ὅτι | χεῖροτέχνη | κωτάτης. *Acat.*

Pæon. 1. Pæon. 1. Pæon. 1.

Πρωτὰ μὲν ἄ | παρὶ φύλον | ἀνδρὰ τέ σο | φωτάτων,

Catalectic.

These verses consist of the same feet in the same order.

Pæon. 1. Pæon. 1. Pæon. 1.
 Τον κῖθαρι | αἰδοτάτων, | ὦ χᾶρις ἔφ |
 ἱσπίτο.
 Τον δ' ὑποκρί | τῇν ἔτιρον | ἀργαλέον, | ὥς
 σοφον
 Εἴτ' Ἀρίφραδ | ἦν, πολὺ τί | θυμοσφί |
 κωτάτων
 Οὐτὶνᾶ ποτ | ὤμοσι, μᾶθ | οὐτὰ παῖρα |
 μῆδ' ἐνος,

Catalectic.

Pæon. 1. Cret. Pæon. 1. Cret.

Ἀλλ' ὑπο σο | φῇ φύσει | αὐτομάτων | ἐκμάθειν. *Acat.*

Pæon. 1. Pæon. 1. Pæon. 1. Cret.

Εἰσὶ τῖνεις | οἱ μ' ἔλιγον, | ὥς καταδ' | ἡλλαγῆν. *Acat.*

Pæon. 1. Pæon. 1. Pæon. 1.

Ηνίκα Κλέ | ὦν μ' ὑπὲ τα | ραττὲν ἐπὶ | κῆιμένος. *Cat.*

These verses consist of the same feet in the same order.

Pæon. 1. Pæon. 1. Pæon. 1. Cret.
 Καὶ μὲ κακὶ | σταις ἐκνήσῃ | καὶ θ' ο' τ' ἀπὶ | δ' εἰ-
 ρομῇ
 Οἰκτος, ἔγγλ | ὦν μὲγακὶ | κραγοτα μὲ |
 βιωμένοι
 Οὐδ' ἔν αρ' ἔ | μὲ μέλον' οσ | οὐ δ' ἔ μονον |
 ἐσθ' ἐναι
 Σκώμματιον | εἰ ποτὲ τί | θλίβομένος | ἐκ-
 βαλλῶ.

Catalectic.

The last verse, as it stands, has a *Molossus* at the end; but it should most probably be $\epsilon\kappa\beta\acute{\alpha}\lambda\omega$, which will be a *Cretic*.

The word $\kappa\alpha\kappa\iota\sigma\tau\alpha\iota\varsigma$ in the last line but three, has its second syllable short. This sometimes, though rarely happens, when the two consonants, as $\sigma\tau$ are capable of beginning a syllable. See Rules, and *Hom. Il.* 2. 537. In the last line but one, $\theta\epsilon\omega$ is a *Synizesis*. In the fourth line from the end, $\kappa\alpha\theta'$ is long, α being a diphthong.

PROSODIAC VERSE.

There is such a connection between the *Ionic* measure and the *Prosodiac*, that some have considered *Prosodiac* only a different name for a peculiar species of *Epionics*; viz. a verse consisting of an alternate mixture of *Choriambic* and *Ionic* feet, or their representatives. In conformity with this idea, it might have been more consonant to propriety, that in the order of arrangement, *Prosodiac* verse should have succeeded *Ionic*; but, as in the second part, the species of verse not generally included in the nine different forms before noticed, were treated together, the same order has been continued; especially as very little farther is necessary on the subject.

SPECIMENS OF PROSODIAC VERSE ANALYZED.

Ion. a maj. Choriamb.

Δῖνόν τ' ἰ τὸ | μῆχανόϊν.

Ion. a maj. Choriamb.

Τίχνας ὑπὲρ | ἱλκδ' ἱχῶν. *Soph. Antig.*

Pæon. 4. Choriamb.

Μῆγας Ἀγῆς | δῖξῶσι | ρος.

Ion. a maj. Choriamb.

Ωρεῖς πᾶλιν | ἐξᾶνσῖς | χρεος.

OF THE VARIOUS COMPOSITIONS AND MODIFICATIONS OF THE DIFFERENT METRES.

FIRSTLY. A long syllable is inserted between the parts of a verse, consisting of similar *metres*.

INSTANCES.

1. The common *Pentameter*, which has a long syllable at the end of each *Hemistich*; and without this, the verse cannot be called *Pentameter*; for these two long syllables constitute one *metre*; thus,

1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ met. 3

Proper. Natu | ræ sequi | tur || semina | quis-

4 $\frac{1}{2}$ met.

que su | æ. The two half *metres* form the fifth.

2. Portions of *Trochaic* verses divided by an intermediate long syllable.

1 2 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ met. 1 met. of p. 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ met.

O co | lonia | quæ cup | is | ponte | ludere | longo.

Catull.

<p><i>Trochaic Hephthemim.*</i> i. e. three and a half feet, or seven half feet.</p>	<p><i>Trochaic Hemiholius,</i> i. e. one whole <i>metre</i>, and a half; or a <i>Dimeter Bra-</i> <i>chycatalectic.</i></p>
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* This mark distinguishes between the two species.

3. Portions of *Iambic* verse divided in the same manner.

Super alta | a vect | tus A || tys || celeri | rate ma |
ria. *Catalectic.*

This verse is called a *Galliambus*, and the ode is varied according to the following type.

<i>Iamb.</i>	<i>Iamb.</i>	<i>Iamb.</i>	<i>Syll.</i>	<i>Iamb.</i>	<i>Iambic.</i>	<i>Iamb.</i>
<i>Anap.</i>	<i>Trib.</i>			<i>Anap.</i>	<i>Tribrach.</i>	
<i>Spond.</i>				<i>Spond.</i>		

SECONDLY. In some species, the portions of an admissible foot, of four syllables, are separated by the intermediate *metres*.

Thus a peculiar species of *Choriambic* verse,* as *Terentianus* styles it, is formed by interposing the proper feet between the parts of an *Epitrite*, or *Iambic Syzygy*.

Choriamb.

Οὐδ' | δ' ἔξ' ἰπ' ὄν | καὶ δ' Alc.

Choriamb. Choriamb.

Ἀνδρ' εἰς | γὰρ πῶλ' ἔω | πῦρ γ' ὅς Ἀρ' ἤ | ἦος.

Aūdī | vī vētērēm | vīrum

Mācē | nās ātāvīs | ēdītērē | gībus

Tūnē | qūæsiērīs | scīrē nēfās | quēm mīhī quēm |
tibi.

* *Antispastic*, according to *Hephaestion*.

In the first of these verses, οὐδ' καὶ δ', allowing the last syllable to be long, will form a third *Epitrite*; so ἀνδρ' εἰς ἦος, so that the first portion and the last together, will thus form a complete *Epitrite*. The same reasoning is applicable to the Latin verses. Or, the first division of each verse is a portion of either a third or fourth *Epitrite*, and the last division is the remainder of a third *Epitrite*, allowing the closing syllable of the verse to be long.

OF ASYNARTETE VERSE.

Consisting of two species totally dissimilar.

INSTANCES ANALYZED.

I. DACTYLIC TETRAMETER, and TROCHAIC HEMIOLIOS.

1 metre.

Spon. Dact. Dact. Dact. Troch. Troch.

Arch. Τοῖός | γὰρ φίλῳ | τῆτός ἰ | ρῶς ὑπὸ || καὶ δ' | ἦν ἰ |

$\frac{1}{2}$ metre.

λῦσθεις.

Solvitur | ācrīs hy | ěms grā | ta vīcě || vērīs ět Fă |
vōni.

II. IAMBIC PENTH. and TROCHAIC HEM.

Spon. Iam. Troch. Troch.

Χαίρει | σὰ νῦμ | οἷ || χαίρει ἰ | τῷ δ' ὅ | γὰμβρος.

Saph.

Trăhūnt | qŭe sic | cas || mächĭ | næ sǎ | rīnas.

III. DACTYLIC DIMETER, and TROCHAIC MONOMETER, or LOGOÆDIC VERSE.

Dact. Dact. Troch. Troch.

Νῆϊ φῶρ | ἡμέθᾱ || σὺν μῆ | λαίνῃ. *Alc.*

Flūmīnă cōnstĭtĕ || rĭnt ă | cūto

IV. DACTYLIC COMMA, prefixed to an IAMBIC DIMETER, which is called *Elegiambus*.

Dact. *Dact.* *Shon.* *Iam.* *Iam.*

Αλλὰ μ' ὅ | λῦσ' ἔμ' | λησ || ᾠ' τὰ | εἰ δ' ἄμ' | ἄτ' αἰ | π' ὅ-
θις. *Arch.*

Scrībērē | vērsicū | los || āmōr | ě pēr | cūssūm |
grāvī.

The *Adiaphoric* syllable is sometimes found in verses of this sort, at the end of the first member, particularly in the *Elegiambic*,* and in the first† instance given under this head.

V. IAMBIC DIMETER, or IAMBIC PENTHEMIMERIS, prefixed to a DACTYLIC COMMA, the converse of the former, and called *Iambilegus*.

Shon. *Iam.* *Dact.* *Dact.*

Κλῆπτῆς | σὶ μῶθ | ες || ὅι μ' ἔγ' | λ' οἱ β' αἰ | λεις.

Iam. *Iam.* *Shon.* *Iam.* *Dact.*

Nīvēs | qūe dē | ducunt | Jōvēm || nūnc mārē |
Shon.

nunc syl | væ.

VI. DACTYLIC COMMA, and IAMBIC HEMIHOLOGIUS.

Shon. *Dact.* *Iam.* *Iam.* *Iam.*

Στῆριζ | ἡ π' ὅτ' | τ' αδ' || ἄγ' ὦν | ἰῶ | σ' χ' ὀλ' αἰ. *Aj.* 195.

VII. IAMBIC PENTHEMIMERIS, and DACTYLIC DIMETER.

Iamb. *Iamb.* *Dact.* *Dact.*

Τὸ μὲν | γ' ἄρ' ἐνθ | εν || κ' ὤμ' αἰ κ' | λ' ἰνδ' ἔτα. *Alc.*

Iamb. *Iamb.* *Dact.* *Dact.*

Vides | ut al | tā || stēt nīvē | cāndīdum.

VIII. When the parts thus united are an *Iambic* and *Trochaic Syzygy*, the verse is called *Periodic* or *Circulating*; the quantity being the same, if it be scanned from the end.

Iam. Iam. Troch. Troch.

ΠΥΘΩ ΘΕΙΛΗ || ΣΑΪ ΦΕΪ | ΝΗΣΑΪ.

This species of verse is here just mentioned, and included among the *Asynartetes*, to which class it properly belongs; but it is unnecessary to produce any additional examples, as the subject has been treated at large in Part II.

* See verse 10, of Epod. 9. *Hor.*

Arguit et laterē || peritus imo spiritus.

Spon. Dact. Spon. Spon. Troch.

- † ΚΑΙ ΒΗΣ | ΣΑΪ ΟΡΕΪ | ΩΝ ΔΥΣ | ΠΑΙΠΑΛ | ΥΣ || ΟΙΩΣ |
Troch.

ἤνιΦ' | ἤβης.

But other authors are of opinion, that this licence is inadmissible.

POLYSCHEMATIST.

When a verse is so irregular, as to contain some glaring violation of the preceding principles, the last resource is to call it *Polyschematist*, or *Anomalous*.

To this title may be referred,

1. A verse, otherwise *Iambic*, having a *Spondee* in the second or fourth place.
2. An *Iambus* in a *Trochaic*, &c.

3. *Scazon*.*

Most of the verses of *Terence* are *Anomalous*, of the *Iambic* and *Trochaic* kind.

* Fit scazon, si spondeo prior exit Iambus.

Iam. Iam. Spon. Iam. Iam. Spon.

Αχῦρ | ᾄθ' ἰππ | ἀνίκ | τὸς ῥ | γὰρ ἀλλ' | ἦπῶ.

SYSTEM.

Spon. Iam. Iam. Iam. Iam. Iam.

Nēc fōn | tē lā | brā prō | lūī | cābāll | īnō

Iam. Trib. Spon. Iam. Iam. Spon.

Nēc īn | bīcīpī | tī sōm | nīā | ssē Pārū | āssō

Anap. Iam. Iam. Iam. Iam. Spon.

Mīmīnī ut | rēpēn | tī sīc | pōē | tā prō | dīrēm.

Anap. Iam. Iam. Iam. Iam. Spon.

Hēlicōn | īdās | quē, pāl | līdām | que pī | rēnēn

Spon. Iam. Iam. Iam. Iam. Spon.

Illīs | rēmī | ttō, quō | rum imā | gīnēs | lāmbūnt

Anap. Iam. Spon. Iam. Iam. Spon.

Hēdēræ | sēquā | cēs. Ip | sē sē | mīpā | gānūs

Spon. Iam. Spon. Iam. Iam. Spon.

Ad sācr | ā vō | tūm cār | mēn ā | ffērō | nōstrum.

Persius.

In order farther to apply the doctrines before advanced, let an analysis of the second Olympic Ode of *Pindar* be attempted.

Ἀναξίφορμιγγες ὕμνοι
 Τίνα θεοί, τίν' Ἡρώα
 Τίνα δ' ἄνδρα κτελαδῶσμεν
 Ἡτοί πισάμεν δῖος
 Ολυμπιάδα δ' ἴστα
 —τιν' Ἡρακλῆος
 Ἀκροθίνα πολέμου
 Θερμὰ δὲ τετραμορίης
 Εὐκατα νικαφόρου
 Γεγνηνῆσι δ' ἐπὶ
 Δίκαιον ξένον
 Εἰσισμ' Ἀκρογυντοῖς
 Εὐνομίῃ τε πατρίῃ
 Λατοὶ ὀρθοπόλιιν.

If the first verse, Ἀναξίφορμιγγες ὕμνοι, be examined, we shall find in the first and second place an *Iambus*; but by the *Trochee* in the third, we are prevented from calling it an *Iambic* verse. Neither can it be denominated *Anapaestic* or *Dactylic*. If the double feet are next tried, we shall proceed through the nine species without success. Applying then the compound species, and finding it composed of an *Iambic* and *Trochaic Syzygy*, we pronounce it a *Versus Periodicus*, or circulating *Dimeter*.

Scanned thus,

Iam. Syzygy. Troch. Syzygy.

Ἀναξίφορμ | ἵγγις ὕμναι· *Period.*

On examination of the second verse, we at length discover the *Ionic a majore*; and counting the metres, find it to be a *Dimeter Catalectic*.

Ditroch.

Τῆς θῆς ῥ' | ἡ Ἡρώα

The first long syllable of the double *Trochee* being resolved.

This verse on a similar investigation, is found to be *Paon. Dim. Hyper.*

Paon. 3.

Paon. 3.

Τῆς δ' αἰδῆς | ἀλλ' αἰδῆς | μιν.

Epitr. 4.

4. Ητὰ Πισᾶ | μὲν Δῖος. *Epichoriambic Dimeter Catalectic.*

Iam. Trib. Spon.

5. Ολῦμ | πᾶδᾶ | δ' ἰσταᾶ. *Iambic Dimeter Brachycatalectic.*

Antisp.

6. — ὅν Ηρώαλ | ης. *Antispastic Monometer Hypercatalectic.*

Ditroch. Part of Ion. a min.

7. Αερόθινᾶ | πόλ' ἡμῶ. *Epionic a minore Dimeter Catalectic.*

Ion. a maj. Chor. 1st resol. or Trib. and Iam.

8. Θῆρ' αἰδῆς | τῆρ' αἰδῆς. *Prosodiac Dimeter Catalectic.*

Paon. 4. Cretic.

9. Εὐκᾶ νι | καφ' ὅρῳ. *Paonic Dimeter Acatalectic.*

Antisp.

10. Γῆγῶνῆτῆ | ὅν ὄπι. *Antispastic Dimeter Brachycatalectic.*

Antisp.

11. Δῖκαῶν ξῖ | νον. *Antispastic Monometer Hypercatalectic.*

Antisp.

12. Εἰσιςμ' Ακρᾶ | γᾶντος. *Antispastic Dimeter Brachycatalectic.*

Spon. Iam. Trib.

13. Εὐὼ | νῦμῶν | τῆ πατῆ | ρων. *Iambic Dimeter Catalectic.*

Dijamb. Dijamb.

14. Αὐτὸν ἐρ | θέπῳλιν. *Iambic Dimeter Brachycatalectic.*

REMARKS.

In the Odes of *Pindar*, and in those of the Greek *Tragedians*, the poet does not always use the same identical feet in the corresponding verses of the *Strophe* and *Antistrophe*; but is content, if the *metres* so far agree as to consist of feet equivalent,* or in case of resolution, *Isochronous*.

Thus, in verse 4.

Ητῶι Πισᾶ | μὲν Δῶς.

The fourth *Epitrite* is found in the *Strophe*; and the third *Epitrite* in the corresponding verse of the *Antistrophe*.

Οφθαλμός αἰ | ὤντ' ἰφί-

So in verse 8 of the *Strophe*.

Θερμὰ δὲ | τῆτράῳριαι.

The first foot of the *Iambic Syzygy*, is a *Tribrach* and a pure *Iambus* in the *Antistrophe*.

Ἀλλ' ὦ Κρόνι | ἱ παῖ Πῆας.

* This is most commonly done in *Antispastic* verses.

OF THE PAUSE.

Besides the division of verse into *metres* and feet, there is another division into two parts, arising from the natural intermission of the voice in reading. This division is called the *Pause*, and necessarily ends with a word; and its place is generally, though not invariably, determined by the length of the verse.

Heroic verses, and *Trimeter Iambics*, are esteemed most harmonious, when the *Pause* falls upon the *first syllable of the third foot*. In *Iambic* and *Trochaic Tetrameters*, its place is at the *end of the second metre*. These rules, which are far from being general, are more observed by the Roman than Greek poets.

In *Anapaestic* verses, and *Pæonic*, no place is assigned to the *Pause*; because the *metres*, if rightly constructed, end with a word, and consequently, the effect of a *Pause* will be produced at the end of each *metre*.

The same may be observed of *Ionic a minore*.

For a full account of the nature, effect, and variations of the *Pause*, the student is referred to "*Grant's Institutes of Latin Grammar*."

VERSES FOR THE EXERCISE OF THE STUDENT.

SOPH. OED. TYR. Verse 151.

STROPHE.

Ω Διος ἠδυπέης φατι, τις ποτε τὰς πολυχρυσῶν *Dact.*
Hex.

Πυθωνος ἀγλαᾶς ἔβας *Iam. Dim.*

Θηβας; ἐκτεταρᾶι φοβερὰν φρενᾶ, δειματι παλλῶν
Dact. Hex.

Ἰη | ἰε Δα | λίε Παι | αν *Anap. Dim. Cat.*

Ἀμφι σοι ἄζομενος· τι μοι ἦ νεόν *Dact. Tetram.*

Ἡ περιτελλομένας ὥραις παλιν, *Dact. Tetram.*

Ἐξανυστεις χρεος, *Dact. Dim.*

Εἰπέ μοι, ὦ χρυσείας τεκνον ἑλπίδος, *Dact. Tetram.*

Ἀμβροτε φάρμα *Dact. Dim.*

ANTISTROPHE.

Πρωτα σε κεκλωμενος θυγατερ Διός, ἀμβροτ' Ἀθαια
 Γαίαιαχον τ' Ἀδελφίαν
 Ἀρτεμιν, ἃ κυκλοεντ' ἀγορας θρόνον ευκλεια βασσει'
 Καὶ Φοῖ | βον ἱκα | βολον, ιω | ιω
 Τρισσοὶ ἀλιξιμαροὶ προφανητε μοι,
 Εἰποτε καὶ προ τρας ἄτας ὑπερ
 Ορνυμενας πολεῖ,
 Ηνυσσας' ἱκτοπικαι φλογα πηματος,
 Ελθετε καὶ νυν.

N. B. The arrangement observed, is that of Mr. Heath.

MONOSTROPHICA.

Ω ποποὶ | ἀναριθ | μα φερω | πηματα *Anapaest. Dim.*
 Νοσεὶ δὲ μοὶ προπας στολος *Iamb. Dim.*
 Ουδ' ἐνὶ φροντιδος ἰγχος, *Dact. Trim.*
 Ω τις ἀλεξεται· οὔτε γαρ *Dact. Trim.*
 Εχγονα κλυτας χθονος *Troch. Heptah.*
 Αυξεται, ὅτε τοκοισιν *Dact. Trim.*
 182-3. Ἰηων καματων ἀνεχασι γυναῖκες *Dact. Penth.*
 Ἀλλαν δ' ἂν ἄλλω προσιδοῖς *Choriam. Dim.*
 Ἀπερ ευπτερον ὄρνιν, *Anap. Penth.*
 Κρειστον ἀμαιμακετα πυρος ὄρμενοι *Dact. Tetr.*
 Ἀκταν προς ἑσπερα θει, *Iam. Dim.*

- Ων πολὺς ἀναριθμὸς ὀλλυται *Troch. Dim. Hyph.*
 Νηλεὶς δὲ γενεθλα *Anap. Mon. Hyph.*
 Πρὸς πιδῶ θανατηφόρῳ *Troch. Dim. Cat.*
 Κεῖται ἀνοικτῶς *Dact. Dim.*
 Εἰ δ' ἄλοχοι· πολῖαι τ' ἐπὶ ματρες *Dact. Tetr.*
 Ἀκταὶ παρὰ βωμῖον *Ion. Dim. Cat.*
 Ἀλλοθεν ἄλλαι λυγρῶν ποιῶν *Prosod. Dim. Hyph.*
 Ἰκτῆρες ἐπιστοιαχχοί, *Anapaest. Dim. Cat.*
 Παιὼν δ' ἱλαμπει *Iam. Penth.*
 Στοισισσα τε γῆρυς ὀμαυλος *Paras.*
 Ων ὕπερ, ὡ χρυσία θυγατὶ Διὸς *Dact. Tetr.*
 Εὐωπα, πεμψοὶ ἄλκων *Iam. Hephth.*
 Ἀρεὰ τε τοὶ μαλῆρον *Paon. Dim.*
 Ος τοὶ ἀχάλκως ἀσπίδων *Iam. Dim.*
 Φλεγυὶ με περιβεητος ἀντιαζών *Iam. Trim. Cat.*
 Παλίσσυντον δραμῆμα ἰωτίσαι *Iam. Tr. Brach.*
 Πατρὰς ἐπαχρον· ἱτ' εἰς μεγαὶ *Antisp. Dim. Brach.*
 Θαλαμοὶ Ἀμφιτρίτας *Troch. Dim. Brach.*
 Εἰτ' εἰς τοὶ ἀπο ξεινοὶ ὄρμων *Anap. Hephth.*
 Θρηίκιον κλυδωνία *Chor. Dim. Cat.*
 Τελεὶ γὰρ εἰς τι νυξ ἀφῆ *Iam. Dim.*
 Τῆτ' ἐπ' ἡμαρ ἐρχεται *Troch. Hephth.*
 Τον, ὠπερφορὸν ἀτραπᾶν *Antisp. Dim.*
 Κρατῖσιμων, ἠ' ζευ πατερ, *Iam. Dim.*
 Ὑπο σὺ φθισοὶ κεραυνῶ. *Iam. Hephth.*
 Λυκεὶ ἀναξ, τὰ σὰ χρυσοτροφῶν *Ion. a min. Trim.*
Brach.
 Ἀπ' ἀγκυλῶν βελεὰ θελοῖμ' ἄν *Iam. Dim. Hyph.*
 Ἀδασμῶτ' ἐνδαττισθαι *Ion. a min. Dim. Cat.*
 Ἀρωγα προσταθῆντα *Iam. Hephth.*

Τας τε πυρφορας Αρτεμιδος *Ion. Dim. Hyph.*

Αιγλας, ξυν αἰς Δυκεῖ ὄρεα *Iam. Dim.*

Διαισσει' τοι χερσομιτραν *Erich. Dim.*

Τε κικλησκω, τασδ' ἐποιυμαν *Ephion. a min. Dim. Hyph.*

Γᾶς οἶνοπα Βακχον Ευιον, *Ion. Dim. Hyph.*

Μαιναδων μονοστολον, *Troch. Heph.*

Πελασθηναι φλιγοντ' *Antisph. Hemih.*

Αγλαωπι πιυκα *Troch. Dim. Brach.*

Επι τον ἀτιμον* εν θεοις θεον *Iam. Tri. Hyph.*

* ἀποτιμον.

SOPH. OED. TYR. Verse 471.

STROPHE AND ANTISTROPHE I.

Τις ὄντιν' ᾧ Θεσπιεπισα *Chor. Dim. Hyper.*

Δελφικῃ ἱπι κίτρα *Troch. Hemihol.*

Ἀρρητ' ἀρρητων *Dact. Dim. Hyper.*

Τελισαντα φεινιαισι χερσιν; *Iam. Dim. Hyph.*

Ὄρεα νιν ᾧ | ελλοποδων | ἱππων *Pros. Trim. Brach.*

Σθιναροτε | ρει φυγα | ποδα ιωμαν. *Paeon. Trim. Acat.*

Ευοπλος γαρ ἐπ' αὐτον ἐπινθρωςκει *Anapaest. Dim.*

Πυρι και στερεθαισι Διος γινετας. *Anaph. Dim.*

Δειναι δ' ᾧ ἐπονται *Anaph. Mon. Hyph.*

Κηρες ἀναπλακητοι. *Anaph. Mon. Hyph.*

STROPHE AND ANTISTROPHE II.

Δεινα μιν εν δεινα ταρασσει *Paræm.*
 Σοφος ἐινωθετας. *Anap. Mon. Hyph.*
 Ουτε δοκῶντ', ἔτ' ἀποφασκει *Paræm.*
 Θ' ὅτι λῆξω δ' ἀπορω. *Anap. Mon. Hyph.*
 Πιτομαι δ' ἑλπίσιν, ἔτ' εν *Anap. Dim. Brach.*
 Θαδ' ὄρων, ἔτ' ὀπισω. *Anap. Mon. Hyph.*
 Τι γαρ η Λαβδακιδαις. *Anap. Mon. Hyph.*
 Η τῷ Πολυβυ νεικος ἐκει *Anap. Dim. Cat.*
 Τ', ἔτι παροιβει ποτ' ἐγω, *Anap. Dim. Brach.*
 Ουτε ταιυν πω ἱμαθον *Anap. Dim. Brach.*
 Τι, προς ὅτῃ δη βασανῶ, *Anap. Dim. Brach.*
 Επὶ ταν ἱπιδαμον *Anap. Mon. Hyph.*
 Φατιν ἱμ' Οιδιποδα, *Anap. Mon. Hyph.*
 Λαβδακιδαις ἐπικυρος *Anap. Dim. Brach.*
 Αδηλων θαικτων. *Antisph. Dim. Brach.*

SOPH. ELECTRA. Verse 120.

STROPHE AND ANTISTROPHE I.

Ω παι παι δυσταντοτατας *Dact. Hephth.*
 Ηλεκτρα ματρος, τιν' αἰ *Dact. Hephth.*
 Τακεις αὐδ' ἀγοριστον οἰμῶγαν *Antisph. Trim. Brach.*
 Τον παλαι ἐκ δολιρας ἀδιωτατας *Dact. Tetram.*

Ματρός ἀλοῦτ' ἀπαταις Ἀγαμέμνονα, *Dact. Tetr.*

Κακά τι χεῖρι προδοτόν; *Iam. Hephth.*

Ὡς ὁ ταδὶ πορῶν *Anap. Base.*

Ολοῖτ' εἰ μοι θίμης ταδ' ἀνδρῶν. *Antisp. Dim. Hyph.*

STROPHE AND ANTISTROPHE II.

Ὡ γινεθλα γυναιῶν πατρῶν, *Anap. Dim.*

Ἡκετ' ἱμῶν καματῶν παραμυθίον *Anap. Dim.*

Οἶδα τι καὶ ξυνίημι ταδ', ὅτι μοι *Anap. Dim.*

Φυγγαίη, ὅδε θελῶ προλιπίην τογῆ, *Anap. Dim.*

Με ὦ τον ἱμῶν εὐναχείη πατρί' ἄθλιον, *Anap. Dim.*

Ἀλλ', ὦ παῖτες- *Base.*

-Ἀς φιλοτήτος ἀμειβομένηαι χάριν, *Anap. Dim.*

Ἐᾶτε μ' ὡδ' ἄλυσιν. *Iam. Dim. Cat.*

Αἰ, αἰ, ἱκνῆμαι *Iam. Mon. Hyph.*

These are almost *Systematic*.

It may be proper also to propose as examples for exercise, other verses, without marking the class to which they respectively belong; as,

JOHNSON'S SOPHOC.

Philoc. from Verses 1123—1144.

STROPHE.

Συ τοι, συ τοι κατηξίω-
 -σας, ὦ βαρυποτμέ·
 Οὐκ ἄλλοθεν ἔχη τύχη
 Ταδ' ἀπο μείζονος·
 Εὐτεγε παροῖ φρονησάι
 Τὺ λαινὸς δαίμονος,
 Εἰλθε το κακίον ἔλιν.

ΑΝΤΙΣΤΡΟΦΗ.

Ποτμός σε δαίμονων ταδε,
 Οὐδε σε γέ δολὸς ἔσχ' ὑπο
 Χερὸς ἱμάς· στυγίραν
 Ἐχει δυσποτμον
 Ἀραν ἄραν ἐπ' ἄλλοις·
 Καὶ γὰρ ἔμοι τῆτο μέλει
 Μὴ φιλοτῆτ' ἀπώσῃ.

OEDIPUS COLONEUS.

241. Ω ξίνοι αἰδοφροεῖς, ἀλλ'
 ἔπει

Γεραὶν ἄλαιοι πατέρα τοῖδ'
 ἔμον

Οὐκ ἀνιτλατ' ἔργων

Λαοιτῶν αἰονίτις αὐδαν

Ἀλλ' ἔμε ταν μελεῖν, ἰκετευ-
 ομεν

Ω ξίνοι, δίκτειραδ', ὦ πα-
 τρος ὑπερ

Πρὸς σ' ὅτι σοὶ φίλον ἐκ σιθιν-
 αν τομαί

Ἡ τέκνοι, ἡ λόγος, ἡ χεῖρος, ἡ
 θεός,

“ Οὐ γὰρ ἰδοὺς ἀναθρῶν βρο-

“ τῶν, ὅστις αν εἰ

“ Θεὸς ἀγοιγ', ἐκφυγεῖν δυ-
 γαιτο.”

Τὸ μὲ ἀντομαι, ἀντομαι, κα
ἀλλ-

-οις προσορῶμενα ὀμμα.σιν
ὀμμασιν,

Ὡς τις αἵματος

Ἵμμιτις προφανισα, τον
ἀθλιον

Λιδῶς κυρσαι· ἐν ὑμῖν γαρ
ως θιῶ

Κοιμεθα τλαμονες· ἀλλ' ἴτι,

νιυσται

Ταν ἀδοκητον χαριν,

These verses are titled
Λιαπαιστοι. It will be a
proper exercise to exa-
mine in what parts they
are not *Systematic*.

N. B. When a verse after an accurate examination is found not reducible to rule, it frequently happens, that by altering the position of a *particle*, or by omitting it altogether; by transferring a word or syllable from the next line; by inserting a letter improperly omitted; striking out a vowel by *Apostrophe*, which has been neglected; or by making some other slight alteration, not affecting the sense, or perhaps in some instances even elucidating the author's meaning; the verse is rendered perfectly correct and regular.

APPENDIX.



*Arrangement of the different species of verse used
by Horace, under their several heads.*

I. *Book 1, Ode 1; Book 3, Ode 30; Book 4, Ode 8; are, Asclepiadic Tetrameter, Acatalectic, consisting of four feet, viz. a Spondee, two Choriambuses, and a Pyrrhic; thus,*

1 2 3 4

Mæcē- | nās ātāvīs | ēdītē rē- | gībūs | A species of interposed *Choriambic*; two *Choriambuses* being inserted between the parts of an *Iambic Syzygy*. The collection called the *Asclepiadic system*.

Others measure it thus, by a *Spondee*, a *Dactyl*, with a *Cæsura* or long syllable, and other two *Dactyls*, which is esteemed the easier mode; thus,

1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3 4

Mæcē- | nās ātā- | vīs | ēdītē | rēgībūs |

II. *Book 1, Ode 2, 10, 12, 20, 22, 25, 30, 32, 38; Book 2, Ode 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 16; Book 3, Ode 8, 11, 14, 18, 20, 22, 27; Book 4, Ode 2, 6, 11, and the carmen seculare are dicola tetraastrophe, of three Sapphic Pentameters, with an Adonic Dimeter; the former consisting of a Trochee, a Spondee, a Dactyl,*

and two *Trochees*; the latter of a *Dactyl* and a *Spondee*; thus,

1	2	3	4	5
Jām sǎ-	tīs tēr-	rīs nīvis	ātqūe	dīræ
Grandi-	nis mi-	sit Pater	et ru-	benti
Dexte-	ra sa-	cras jacu-	latus	arces.

The above verses may be denominated *Epichoriambic*; having the second *Epitrite* in the first place, a *Choriambus* in the middle, and ending with an *Iambic Syzygy Catalectic*. Every fourth verse is an *Adonic*.

1	2
Tērrūt ūrbēm	

III. *Book 1, Ode 3, 13, 19, 36; Book 3, Ode 9, 15, 19, 24, 25, 28; Book 4, Ode 1, 3*, are *dicola distrophæ*; the first a *Choriambic Glyconic Trimeter Acatalectic*, consisting of a *Spondee*, a *Choriambus*, and a *Pyrrhic*; the latter a *Choriambic Asclepiadic Tetrameter Acatalectic*, consisting of a *Spondee*, two *Choriambuses*, and a *Pyrrhic*; thus,

Sīc tē | Dīvā pōtēns | Cypri |

Sīc frā- | trēs Hēlēnæ | lūcīdā sī- | dēră. These verses may be styled interposed *Choriambics*. The first has one *Choriambus*; the second, two interposed.

IV. *Book 1, Ode 4*, is a *dicolon distrophon*, the former a *Dactylico Trochaic Septenarius*, of which the first colon is a *Heroic Tetrameter*, or the first four feet are those of an *Heroic* verse; the latter colon is a *Trochaic Ithyphallic Dimeter Brachycatalectic*, or

three *Trochees*; the latter is an *Iambic Archilochian Trimeter Catalectic*, consisting of a *Spondee* or *Iambus*, an *Iambus*, a *Spondee*, two *Iambuses*, and a common syllable; thus,

1	2	3	4	5
Sōlvītūr	ācrīs hy-	ēms grā-	tā vīcē	vērīs
6	7			
ēt Fă-	vōnī			

1	2	3	4	5
Trăhūnt-	quē sīc-	cās mā-	chī nē	cārī-
$\frac{1}{2}$				
nās				

These verses, according to the foregoing distribution in this Treatise, may be styled *Asynartete*.

1. *Dactylic Tetrameter*, and *Trochaic Hemiholius*.

2. *Iambic Penthemimeris*, and *Trochaic Hemiholius*.

V. *Book 1, Ode 5, 14, 21, 23; Book 3, Ode 7, 13; Book 4, Ode 13*, are *Tricola Tetrastropha*; the first two *Asclepiadic Choriambic Tetrameter*, consisting of the same feet as in No. 1; the third a *Pherecratic Trimeter*, consisting of a *Spondee*, a *Dactyl*, and a *Spondee*; the fourth a *Choriambic Glyconic Trimeter*, as the former verse of No. 3; thus,

Quīs mūl- | tā grăcī- | līs | tē pŭēr | în rōsă |

Perfu- | sus liqui- | dis | urget o- | doribus

Grătō | Pyrrhă sŭb | āntrō | This verse in the preceding treatise, has been called a *Dactylic Trimeter Acatalectic*; commonly styled *Pherecratic*.

Cŭi flă- | vām rēligās | cōmăm |

VI. *Book 1, Ode 6, 15, 24, 33; Book 2, Ode 12; Book 3, Ode 10, 16; Book 4, Ode 5, 12, are dicola tetrastopha*, the three former, *Asclepiadic Tetrameter Acatalectic*, as in No. 1; the last a *Choriambic Glyconic Trimeter Acatalectic*, as the former verse of No. 3; thus,

Scribē- | rīs Vārī- | ō | fōrtīs ēt | hōstīūm |
 Victor | Mæoni- | i | carminis | alite |
 Quam rem | cumque fe- | rox | navibus | aut equis |
 Milēs | tē dūcē gēs- | sērīt |

VII. *Book 1, Ode 7, 28, and Epode 12, are dicola distopha*, the former a *Dactylic Hexameter*, the latter a *Dactylic Alcmanic Tetrameter Acatalectic*, of which the two first are indifferently *Dactyls* or *Spondees*, the third a *Dactyl* only, and the fourth a *Spondee*; thus,

Lāudā- | būnt ālī- | ī clā- | rām Rhōdōn | āut
 Mīty- | lēnēn |

Āut Ephē- | sūm bīmā- | rīsvē Cō- | rīnthī | .

VIII. *Book 1, Ode 8, is a dicolon distrophon*, the former an *Aristophanian Choriambic Dimeter Acatalectic*, consisting of a *Choriambus* and *Bacchius* or *Amphibrach*; the latter an *Alcaic Epichoriambic Tetrameter Acatalectic*, consisting of a second *Epitrite*, two *Choriambuses*, and a *Bacchius*; thus,

Lydiā dīc | pēr ōmnēs |

Tē Dēōs ō- | rō Sybārīn | cūr prōpēras | āmāndō |

IX. *Book 1, Ode 9, 16, 17, 26, 27, 29, 31, 34, 35, 37; Book 2, Ode 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17, 19, 20; Book 3, Ode 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 17, 21, 23, 26,*

29; *Book 4, Ode 4, 9, 14, 15*, are *Tricola Tetraastropha*, the two first *Dactylic Alcaic Tetrameter Hypercatalectic*, consisting of an *Iambic Penthemimer*, i. e. a *Spondee* or *Iambus*, (but oftener a *Spondee*,) an *Iambus*, and a *Cesura*, or long syllable, and two *Dactyls*; the third an *Iambic Archilochian Dimeter Hypercatalectic*, having in the first and third place, a *Spondee*, and sometimes an *Iambus*; in the second and fourth place, an *Iambus* only, with a syllable over; and the fourth a *Dactylic Alcaic Tetrameter Acatalectic*, having in the first and second place a *Dactyl*, and in the third and fourth a *Trochee*; thus,

Vīdēs | ūt āl- | tā | stēt nīvē | cāndīdūm |

Sorac- | te nec | jam | sustine- | ant onus | . According to the plan pursued in the foregoing Treatise, the two first verses are *Asynartete*, *Iambic Penthemimer*, and *Dactylic Dimeter*.

Sylvæ | lăbō- | rântēs | gīlū- | que

Elūmīnă | cōnstītē | -rīnt ă- | cūtō | The fourth, *Dactylic Dimeter* and *Trochaic Monometer*. This mixture, on account of its being so often used by *Horace*, is called *Carmen Horatianum*.

10. *Book 1, Ode 11, 18; Book 4, Ode 10*, are *monocola*, being *Alcaic Pentameter Acatalectic*, consisting of a *Spondee*, three *Choriambuses*, and a *Pyrrhic*; thus,

Tū nē | quæsiērīs | scīrē nēfās | quēm mīhī quēm | tībī | . Another species of interposed *Choriambic*, according to the distribution in the preceding Treatise.

11. *Book 2, Ode 18*, is a *dicolon distrophon*; the first a *Trochaic Euripidean Dimeter Catalectic*, consisting of three *Trochees*, (and sometimes in the second place a *Spondee*,) with a syllable; the second an *Iambic Archilochian Trimeter Catalectic*, consisting of five *Iambuses*, and a syllable, (but the odd feet may be *Spondees*); thus,

Nōn ē- | būr ně- | quē aurē- | ūm |

Měā | rēnī- | dēt īn | dōmō | lăcū | nār. Frequently denominated *Euripidean* verse.

12. *Book 3, Ode 12*, is either a *Dicolon Tristrophon*, or *Tricolon Tetrastrophon*; consisting of two lesser *Ionic Trimeters*, and a *Tetrameter*; thus,

Miserarum ēst | nēquē amōri | dārē lūdum |

Neque dulce | mala vino | lavere aut ex- |

animari | metuentes | patruz ver- | bēā lingūz.

But the learned *Bentley* has shown, that this composition of *Horace* consists of ten lesser *Ionics*, without any pause; and that, therefore, the whole of the ode is finished in four *decapodia* of this kind.

13. *Book 4, Ode 7*, is a *dicolon distrophon*, the first a *Dactylic Heroic Hexameter Acatalectic*; the second a *Dactylic Archilochian Dimeter Hypercatalectic*, consisting of two *Dactyls* and a syllable; thus,

Diffū- | gērē nī- | vēs rēdī- | ūnt jām | grāmīnă |
cāmpīs |

Arbōrī- | būsquē cō- | mæ | *Dactylic Penthemimer.*

14. *Ephod. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10*, are *dicola*

distrophæa; the first an *Iambic Trimeter Acatalectic* of six *Iambuses*; the second a *Dimeter* of four; thus,

Ibīs | Lībūr- | nīs īn- | tēr āl- | tă nā- | vŭra

Ami- | ce pro | pugna | cula |

15. *Epode* 11, is a *dicolon distrophon* of an *Iambic Trimeter Acatalectic*, like the first verse of No. 14, and an *Archilochian Elegiambic*, of which the former *colon* is the latter part of an *Elegiac Pentameter*, but the latter *colon* is an *Iambic Dimeter Acatalectic*, like the second verse of No. 14; thus,

Pēttī | nīhīl | mē sī- | cūt ān- | tēā | jŭvāt |

Scribērē | vērsicū- | lōs | āmō- | rē pār- | cŭlsŭm | grāvī | . *Dactylic Penthemimer*, and *Iambic Dimeter*.

Or, it is a *Tricolon Tristophon*; the first an *Iambic Trimeter*, as before; the second an *Archilochian Dactylic Dimeter*, consisting of two *Dactyle* and a syllable; and the third an *Iambic Dimeter*; thus,

Pēttī | nīhīl | mē sī- | cūt ān- | tēā | jŭvāt |

Scribērē | vērsicū- | lōs |

Amō- | rē pār- | cŭlsŭm | grāvī |

16. *Epode* 13, is a *dicolon distrophon*; the first an *Heroic Dactylic Hexameter*; the second an *Elegiambic*, in an inverted order from the former, mentioned in No. 15; thus,

Hōrridā | tēmpēs- | tās cœ- | lŭm cōn- | trāxīt ēt | īmbrēs | .

Nīvīs | quē dē- | dŭcŭnt | Jōvēm | nŭnc mārē | nŭnc sīlŭ | æ | *Iambic Dimeter*, and *Dactylic Penthemimer*.

17. *Epode* 14, 15, are *dicola distropha*; the first a *Dactylic Hexameter*, and the second an *Iambic Dimeter Acatalectic*, like the last in No. 15; thus,

Möllis ĭ- | nērtiā | cūr tăn- | tām dīf- | fudērīt |
imīs |

Oblī | vīō- | nēm sēn- | sībūs |

18. *Epode* 16, is a *dicolon distrophon*; the first a *Dactylic Hexameter*; the second an *Iambic Trimeter* without *Spondees*; thus,

Alterā | jām tērī- | tūr bēl- | līs cī- | vīlībūs | ætās |
Sūs | èt ip- | sã Rō- | mǎ vī- | rībūs | rūīt |

19. *Epode* 17, is a *Monocolon* of an *Archilochian Iambic Trimeter Acatalectic* with *Spondees*; thus,¹

Jāmjām ef- | fică- | ci dō | mǎnūs | sciēn- | tīæ

20. The *Satires*, *Epistles*, and *Art of Poetry*, are *Monocola* of *Dactylic Heroic Hexameter*.

Note. The number of *Metres* in *Horace*, might be farther contracted; thus, the first, second, third, and eighth *Odes* of Book 1, might be called *Choriambic*; the fourth, ninth, &c. *Asynartete*; but such a distribution would only produce obscurity, and is therefore not attempted.

THE END.



